The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,477.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance... ...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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including postage	„ 72 0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 2 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 1½ „ „
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To the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences, Extra—Refer 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ASIA, 1,379 tons, 250 H P., Commander J. Patterson, will be despatched on the 1st March 1870, at noon.

March 1870		March.		
Leave Bombay		1	Leave Galle	8
„	Cannor	2	„ Negapatam	11
„	Mangalore	3	„ Madras	14
„	Cananore	4	„ Coconada	16
„	Calicut	4	„ Vizagapatam	17
„	Beypore	4	„ Bimlipatam	17
„	Cochin	5	„ Gopalpore	18
„	Tuticorin	6	Arrive Calcutta	20
„	Colombo	7		

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherries district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from there by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busserah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingar, Bushire, Ras Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

The steam ship ORIENTAL, 1,481 tons, 200 H.P., Commander A. Irvine, will be despatched on the 7th March, 1870, at noon.

Up.	March	Down.	March.
Leave Bombay	7	Leave Bussorah	25
„ Kurrachee	11	„ Mahomerah	25
„ Guadur	12	„ Lingar	27
„ Muscat	15	„ Bushire	28
„ Bunder Abbas	17	„ Lenga	30
„ Lingar	18	„ Bunder Abbas	31
„ Bushire	21	„ Muscat	April 1
„ Ras	22	„ Guadur	„ 2
„ Mahomerah	22	„ Kurrachee	„ 3
Arrive Bussorah	23	Arrive Bombay	„ 9

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave	Bombay	Arrive	Cochin ....Friday.
„	Ratnagherry....Sunday.	„	Beypore....Saturday.
„	Malwan „	„	Calicut .... „
„	Mangalore „	„	Tellicherry .... „
„	Goa ....Monday.	„	Cannanore.... „
„	Carwar „	„	Mangalore..Sunday.
„	Cannanore „	„	Compta ....Monday.
„	Mangalore ....Tuesday.	„	Carwar „
„	Cannanore....Wednesday.	„	Goa ....Tuesday.
„	Tellicherry .... „	„	Vingorla .... „
„	Calicut .... „	„	Malwan .... „
„	Beypore .... „	„	Ratnagherry Wednesday
Arrive	Cochin....Thursday.	Arrive	Bombay....Thursday.

The Steamer GENERAL OUTRAM, Captain Teasdale, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY next, the 5th instant, at 4 P. M.

Nowrojee Bhicajee, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 1st March, 1870.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer NUBIA, (2095 Tons and 450 H. P.) will be despatched to LIVERPOOL via the CANAL on MONDAY, 7th March She will carry passengers at the following rates.

To Suez	£40
To Port Said	£42
To Liverpool	£60

For Freight apply to GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent F. & O. Company.

Bombay, 17th February 1870.

N. B.—The Nubia will steam with one engine, and is expected to make the voyage in about 35 days.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FERRY and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL, thus dispensing with the necessity of transhipment of Goods and Passengers at Suez and Alexandria.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Malta, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Barcelona, Havre, and other Continental Ports. They have also made arrangements to forward Cotton at a low rate of freight from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Shippers will have the option, on due notice being given, of detaining at Marseilles Cotton destined for other parts of the Continent; the Freight on same to be regulated at the average rate paid by the same Steamer.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at Marseilles in French money.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ½ per cent.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15
„ Suez	£ 42	£ 22-10
„ Port Said	£ 42	£ 24
„ Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

In accordance with the above, the new Steam Ship AFRIQUE, 3,500 tons, Captain Rou, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 2nd March, and will be followed by the ASIE, 1,200 tons, Captain Lafleur, to sail about the 30th March next.

For further particulars, and for rate of Freight &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 14th February, 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship OCTAVIA, from Mauritius, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Day without further intimation at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 21st February 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per steam ship FIRE QUEEN, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Day without further intimation at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 28th Feb. 1870.

BENSON'S

WATCHES Of all kinds.	CLOCKS Of all kinds.	GOLD JEWELLERY Of the Newest Design
LEVER.	DRAWING-ROOM.	BRACELETS.
HORIZONTAL.	DINING-ROOM.	BROOCHES.
CHRONOMETER.	CARRIAGE.	EAR-RINGS.
KEYLESS.	CHURCH.	LOCKETS.
CHRONOGRAPH.	RAILWAY.	NECKLACES.
GOLD LEVER.	HUNTERS, 14, 15, 20,	and 25 Guinea
SILVER „	„ 5, 7, 11,	and 20. „

Mr. Benson, who holds the appointment to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, has just publish'd two Pamphlets, entitled, and embellished with illustrations—one upon Watch and Clock Making and the other upon Artistic Gold Jewellery. These are sent post free on application. Persons living abroad can select the article required, and have it forwarded with perfect safety.

ORDERS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO

25, OLD BOND STREET; and THE CITY STEAM WORKS 58 & 60, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON;

Or, if preferred, to H. S. King & Co. (late Smith, Elder, & Co.), Bombay, of whom can be obtained the Illustrated Pamphlets.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports. A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £22. 10s.	}	Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34.,	}	of Wines.

Exclusive of Transit.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

We have arranged our departures from Bombay so as to arrive immediately before the departure of Messrs. Fraissinet's Steamer from Alexandria, and avoid delay to passengers. The Marseilles Boats leave Alexandria every Thursday morning.

Steamers will leave Bombay every alternate Monday.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship MAGDALA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Thompson, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 14th March.

The following Steamer will be despatched on MONDAY the 14th March.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends to despatch on or about the FIRST of EVERY MONTH a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY, and *vice versâ*. The first Steamer, the APIS, 1,400 Tons, Captain Besich, will leave Bombay for Trieste on or about the 9th March, and will be followed by the new Steamer SPHINX 1,400 tons, on or about the 1st April.

These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

To	Cabin.	Deck without Food.
To Aden	£16	£6 -15
To Suez	£28	£11-15
To Port Said	£30	£12-10
To Trieste	£40	£16-10

Cargo taken for Trieste direct, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa.

Besides the above direct line, there is a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versâ* in conjunction with the P. & O. Co's Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the B mbay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 960 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passes by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents grant also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE:

First Class	£13	Second Class	£9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £10-16 per head. Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co., First Class, £4-10; Second Class, £2-5. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare.

Under arrangements made with the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, (Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co., Managers,) Passengers from BOMBAY can book through to TRIESTE via ALEXANDRIA at the following rates, (viz INCLUDING TRANSIT THROUGH EGYPT):—First Class, £53; Second Class, £34, exclusive of wines.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co, and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from various ports from time to time by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 30, Medows Street.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the purpose and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

2 Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with straps.
2 „ Under Vests.	1 Mask.
2 „ Linen Collars.	1 Inverness Cape.
1 „ Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 „ Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
1 „ Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 „ Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat.
1 „ White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versâ*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ITALIAN STEAM SHIP COMPANY RUBATTINO.

(Direct service between Bombay, Messina, Naples, Leghorn, and Genoa. Cargo also booked to all other Mediterranean Ports with transhipment at Genoa.)

THE Steam Ship Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., under contract with the Italian Government, intend to ESTABLISH a regular LINE of STEAMERS, between the above named Italian Port and Bombay, and with this view have already despatched to this port the first-class Steamer AFRICA, 1,500 tons, Captain Doddo, expected to arrive here in about a fortnight.

This steamer will accordingly be despatched from on or about the 15th instant, with first and second class passengers and general cargo to the following ports, viz Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Messina, Naples, Leghorn and Genoa.

Insurance may be effected on very moderate terms under the Company's Floating Policy on goods shipped by their own Steamers.

For further particulars, rates of freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

Bombay, 1st March 1870.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. EMEU, (1,538 tons, and 300 H. P.,) Captain J. C. Babot, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 4th March, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any cheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Wednesday, the 2nd proximo.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 28th February 1870.

OVERLAND CARGO.—The s. s. COLUMBIAN, from Suez, has brought the CARGOES of the following Vessels:—

ACCELERATED CARGO, Ex

s. s. MASSILIA, from Southampton, 29th January.
„ DELHI, from Marseilles, 6th February.

UNACCELERATED CARGO, Ex

„ TANJORE, from Southampton, 22nd January.
„ DANUBE, from Liverpool, 23rd January.

G. F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 28th February 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Steamer ERRO, from Barcelona, Marseilles, Dieddah and Aden, are informed that the same will be landed at once by Captain Rose into the hands of the undersigned, who will deliver the goods on application against payment of charges.

H BOMANJEE, TOUCHE & Co.,
Agents Steamer Ebro.

Bombay, 28th February 1870.

TO LET, the large airy and commodious BUNGALOW, named HORTUS De MODESTIE, on the Gowalia Tank Road, ready furnished, with Out-houses and Stables, lately the property of the late Kullandas Mumgbhumdas, and now of Rao Bahadur Moroba Canvobe. Apply to the Proprietors, a the Premises.

NOTICE.—TO LET, the BUNGALOW, No. 39 Nesbit Lane, Mazagon. Apply to HAJEE ZAINAL ABADEEN SHIRAZEE.

Bake House Lane.

FOR SALE, imported direct per Steamer APIS—

TRIESTE and HUNGARIAN FLOUR,
VIENNA BEER, in wood and in bottles.
MARASCHINO, real Zara.

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.

30, Meelow Street.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—

Established 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.—NOTICE.—GENTLEMEN who have received INVITATIONS to the BANQUET at JUBBULPORE, on the occasion of the Opening of the Extension to that place, on the 7th March, are informed that a SPECIAL TRAIN will leave Bombay, Borce Bunder, at 7-15 A.M. on the 6th March, and that this Train will be the last by which they can reach Jubbulpore in time for the Banquet.

On the morning of the 8th a Special Train will leave Jubbulpore at 5-30 to bring back the Guests.

Invited Guests can join or leave these Trains at the Principal Stations.

All invited Guests who intend to use these Trains are requested to advise either the Agent, or the undersigned, without delay, so that the necessary Carriages may be provided.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 28th February 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

Sole Lessee ..... Mr. DAVE CARSON.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!!

TUESDAY, 1st MARCH 1870.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE OFFICERS OF THE P. & O. COMPANY,

FOR THE

BENEFIT

OF THE

TALENTED ARTISTE,

MISS WADDY DEERING,

WHO WILL APPEAR

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY

AS

HELEN MACGREGOR,

IN

THE SCOTTISH HISTORICAL, ROMANTIC, SPECTACULAR DRAMA,

In Three Acts, or

ROB ROY.

MISS WADDY DEERING

Begs to inform the Public of Bombay that the above Night has been specially set aside for her

BENEFIT,

And trusts that the care taken to produce the above celebrated SCOTTISH DRAMA

Will ensure her the kind support of the play-going portion of the community.

The Curtain will rise at 9 o'clock precisely to the Grand Scottish Play of

ROB ROY,

With all the original music, and the following powerful cast:

Sir Frederick Vernon	Mr. Call.
Rob Roy	Mr. W. South.
Rashleigh Osbaldiston	Mr. H. Richardson.
Francis	Mr. S. Herberte.
Mr. Owen	Mr. F. H Pollock.
Bailie Nicol Jarvie	Mr. E. D Haygarth.
MacStewart	Mr. Hallurun.
Major Galbraith	Mr. Sy. Olley.
Robert	Master MacFarlane.
Hamish	Mr. Stewart.
The Dougal Creature	Mr. O. Dezzing.
Captain Thornton	Mr F. H Pollock.
HELEN MACGREGOR	Miss WADDY DEERING.
Diana Vernon	Mrs. H. Richardson.
Mattie	Miss Fanny Wiseman.
Hostess	Miss Fanny Wiseman.

In consequence of the extreme length of the above Drama, it will constitute the entire Evening's Entertainment.

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, where a plan of the Theatre can be seen.

Doors open at 8-15. Performance commences at 9 P.M.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, 2ND MARCH, THE MINSTRELS

IN ANOTHER

GRAND PERFORMANCE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per ship MARTABAN from Liverpool, Captain Fyfe, are requested to send BOATS alongside at once to take delivery of their respective goods, otherwise the same will be landed by the Cap ain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Fyfe will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has left the deck.

YOUNG & Co.,
Agents for the Captain and Owners.

DISSOLVING VIEW APPARATUS, consisting of a pair of handsome large mahogany phantasmagoria Lanterns, fitted with 3½ inch Achromatic Condensers, sliding adjustment, very powerful Argand Lamps; complete with all necessary apparatus, and accompanied by 36 beautifully painted slides.—Rs. 400.

The attention of all desiring to afford entertainment to a number of persons is respectfully directed to this endless source of amusement; the management is extremely simple, and as the lamp burns alcohol no dirty consequences or difficulty can possibly be experienced in getting the instrument to work.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SCRAP ALBUMS.—The attention of Collectors of Photographs is invited to an elegant and varied assortment of the above, lately received, at prices varying from Rs. 10 to Rs. 40.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

CARTES-DE-VISITE, NATIVE COSTUMES, Rs. 10 PER DOZEN.—The undersigned have just received from Mr. Sachè a large number of the above, taken in Bombay, Bengal, and the Punjab.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

PHOTOGRAPHS of VARIOUS PARTS of INDIA.

By Bourne and Shepherd.

Messrs. THACKER, VINING and Co. are Agents in Bombay for Messrs. BOURNE and SHEPHERD, and always have an extensive collection of their beautiful Photographs on hand: for the convenience of purchasers, a set of these Photographs has been mounted in a series of six Albums, each Photograph being numbered and named, so that selection may be made with the greatest facility. The pictures are Rs 4 each, but an allowance is made on selecting a number to the amount of Rs. 100.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE NEW SERIES OF BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHS, by W. Sachè, is now available.

THE NEW PHOTOGRAPHS OF BOMBAY AND ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD, by W. Sachè, are now available, and comprise a variety of Views, in the City and Island of Bombay, Bassein, Aurungabad, Thul Ghauts, the Caves of Ajunta, Ellora, and Elephanta. Each Photograph measures 12 by 10 inches. Price Rs. 2-8.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

BEAUTIFUL CHROMOLITHOGRAPHS. Just unpacked, a further supply of these charming pictures, at very moderate prices.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE NEW UNIVERSAL ALBUM is so contrived that Photographs of various sizes may be arranged according to taste without the necessity of permanently fixing them. Price from Rs. 20 to Rs. 50.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

BOMBAY NATIVE INSURANCE COMPANY.—At the FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bombay Native Insurance Company, held at their Office, Church Gate Street, on THURSDAY, the 24th February 1870, there were present Twenty Shareholders.

Mr. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, the Chairman of the Board of Directors, occupied the chair.

The Notice convening the Meeting having been read, the Secretary read the Report of the Directors, which was as follows:—

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

Gentlemen,—In submitting to the Shareholders of The Bombay Native Insurance Company their Annual Report for the 1868-69, the Directors feel much pleasure in being able to congratulate themselves with you upon the very satisfactory result of the year's proceeding, as will have been seen from the printed circular sent to each of you in the last week.

2.—It will be observed that the Reserve Fund and the Capital of the Company, amounting together to Two Lacs of Rupees, are intact, and that although several losses and other charges have had to be paid off during the year, viz., Rs. 1,68,255-8-6 besides a large item of Rs. 81,777-12-10, on account of Re-Estate to be wiped off as written off as irrecoverable from the Company's Agent at Singapore, your Directors still have a clear balance in hand of Rs. 1,15,966-14-8.

3. Out of this sum your Directors expect to make some further payments on account of losses which have come to their knowledge since the closing of the accounts up the 31st October.

Your Directors are therefore of opinion that a sum not exceeding thirty thousand rupees (Rs. 30,000) might with safety be set aside for distribution amongst the shareholders as Dividend and Bonus in the proportion of Rs. 20,000 for the former and Rs. 10,000 for the latter, the remainder being available for the payment of claims noted and which will have to be paid hereafter.

The following resolutions were then unanimously carried:—

1. Proposed by Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, Esq., seconded by Jamsetjee Rustomjee, Esq.

"That the Report just read, together with the Balance-sheet and Profit and Loss Account, be approved and adopted."

2. Proposed by Jamsetjee Rustomjee, Esq., seconded by Abdool Rahmen Eliyhoy, Esq.

"That Messrs. Pestonjee Nowrojee Pochajee and Hormusjee Bomanjee be re-elected Directors."

3. Proposed by Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., seconded by Sorabjee Hormusjee, Esq.

"That Mr. Cursetjee Rustomjee Mody be appointed Auditor for the ensuing year, and that his allowance be fixed at Rs. 100."

4. Proposed by Dhunjeebhoy Jamsetjee, Esq., seconded by Hurjee Ramall, Esq.

"That a Dividend of Rs. 200 per share and a Bonus of Rs. 10/00 be now declared payable on and after the 9th March 1870, at the Registered Office of the Company, Church Gate Street."

5. Proposed by Sheriff Sale Mahomed, Esq., seconded by Sorabjee Frommurze, Esq.—

"That the thanks of the Meeting be given to the Chairman for his able conduct in the chair."

CURSETJEE NUSSERWANJEE CAMA, Chairman.

Bombay, 26th February 1870.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

No. 11, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY, AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW BOOKS &c. RECEIVED BY S.S. COLUMBIAN.

Letheby's Lectures on Food	Rs. 3 12
Asher's French Corre pondence	5 12
Life of St. Austin's edition	3 4
Addison's Essays from the Spectator	3 4
Duffon's Practical Billiards	1 4
Hamms' Life at Sea, 2 vols	2 0
Bohey's Pianoforte Tutor	0 12
Pocket Ready Reckoner	0 12
Works of Thomas Hood, in Prose and Verse, comic and serious, 8 vols	25 0
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Child's Picture Book of Domestic Animals	3 4
Illustrated Travels, a record of Discovery, Geography, and Adventure	11 4
Harvey's Celebrated Paintings	26 4
Turner's Celebrated Landscapes	26 4
Downing's Elements of Practical Husbandry	6 0
Practical Mechanical Engineering. By F. Campin	21 4
On Mechanical Laws. By E. Wyndham	4 8
The Treasures of the Earth, or Mines, Minerals, and Metals	2 12
Phenomena and Laws of Heat. By M. Casin	3 12
History of the Microscope. By Hogg	5 12
Cassell's Drawing Copy Books	each 0 6

MISCELLANEOUS.

New Cartes De Visite	each 1 0
Church Services, with Hymns Ancient and Modern, and Appendix (fancy sides and gilt clasp)	each 15 0

Bombay, 1st March 1870. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HARVEY'S NATIONAL CIRCUS, ON THE ESPLANADE.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, 1st MARCH.

ANOTHER SPLENDID PERFORMANCE BY

THE GREAT EQUESTRIAN, ACROBATIC, AND GYMNASTIC TROUPE.

THE GLORIOUS HENRIQUES

IN HER

IMMENSE BALLOON ACT,

Leaping through 12 consecutive Balloons.

THE LUPROLL BROTHERS

IN

NEW SENSATIONAL FEATS

ON THE

HORIZONTOLITE AND HIGH TRAPEZE;

Decidedly the greatest Gymnasts of the Period.

Mr. FRANK STERRIN AND HIS WONDERFUL CHILDREN, FRANCIS AND JOHNNY,

In a New and Graceful Act, entitled,

"PARLOR ACROBATIQUES."

THE EDUCATED HORSE "GREY LEG"

Will perform, executing his wonderful EQUINE GIRATIONS,

THE GREAT DOUBLE SOMMERSAULT

will be repeated by the

ELDEST LUPROLL.

HENDERSON, PETTINGILL, WILSON, and THE ENTIRE COMPANY.

Mr. HARVEY has the honour to announce to Native Gentlemen, Residents and Visitors, that he is prepared to give Private Entertainments, either at the Circus or at their Residences. For terms apply to SOUNDY and Co.

This grand COMBINATION of TALENT will appear under a NEW and SPACIOUS PAVILION, brilliantly illuminated, comfortably seated, and capable of seating three thousand persons.

Family Boxes and Reserved Seats can be engaged from Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Family Box, containing five Chairs	Rs. 20
Reserved Seat in Box	5
Dress Circle	4
Stalls	2
Pit	1

Doors open at 8-15; Performance commencing at 9 o'clock. Carriages may be ordered at 11 o'clock.

Equestrian Director ..... Mr. FRANK STEBBIN.
Proprietor and Manager ..... Mr. E. H. HARVEY.

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.—TENDERS for the UNLOADING, STACKING and LOADING of STORES and MATERIALS at the Company's Store Depot at Parell, will be received by the undersigned up to the 10th March.

The Contract will be for one year, commencing from 1st April 1870, continuing, subject to one month's notice afterwards. The Contractor will have the use, in the discretion of the Storekeeper, of the Company's Cranes at Parell. Further information can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Boree Bunder Office.

28th February 1870. C. CURREY, Agent.

H. R. H. the DUKE of EDINBURGH'S VISIT to BOMBAY.—NOTICE.—The TOWN will be ILLUMINATED, and there will be a DISPLAY of FIREWORKS on the Esplanade, on the night of SATURDAY, the 12th of March

Rupee dollars as to hours and details of arrangement will appear hereafter.

The new SECRETARIAT BUILDING on the Esplanade will be fitted as a GRAND STAND, from which H. R. H. will view the display of Fireworks.

Subscribers to the Reception Fund of Rs. 100 and upwards will alone be admitted to this Building. Subscribers above Rs. 100 will be entitled to one ticket per 100 Rupees subscribed. A portion of the Building will be set apart for Native Ladies.

APPLICATIONS for TICKETS to be made to the Secretary of the Reception Committee, at the Office of the Municipal Commissioner, on or before the 5th March 1870.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner,
President of Reception Committee.

Bombay, 28th February 1870.

VISIT OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS the DUKE of EDINBURGH.—NOTICE.—Referring to former Advertisements, NOTICE is hereby given, that the FLOWER SHOW will be OPEN about 5-30 P.M. on MONDAY the 14th March, when H.R.H. will visit the Victoria Gardens.

Only a limited number of Tickets will be issued for that evening. Price Rs 5 each.

APPLICATION for TICKETS to be made in writing to the undersigned not later than the 8th March. Each application should give the name and address of every person for whose admission a Ticket is required. Tickets will not be transferable.

Particulars regarding admission on days subsequent to the 14th March will be hereafter notified.

W. GRAY, M.B., Secretary.

Town Hall, Bombay, 28th Feb. 1870.

NOTICES.

MR. WILLIAM MAITLAND is authorized to use the signature of our Bombay Firm, EWART, LATHAM, & Co., from this date.

ARBUTHNOT, EWART, & Co.

Liverpool, 1st February 1870.

NOTICE.—Mr. ALEXANDER BROWN is authorized to SIGN our FIRM per procuration from THIS DATE.

MARTIN, YOUNG, & Co.

Bombay, 21st February 1870.

IN CHANCERY.—RE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FIFTH DIVIDEND, at the rate of 1s. in the £ sterling, will be paid on and after 1st March.

WILL STEEL,
Attorney for the Official Liquidator

19 Rampart Row, 21st February 1870.

NOTICE.—BANK of INDIA (in Liquidation).—The undersigned are prepared to receive offers for the purchase of the remaining Assets of the Bank. Particulars can be ascertained at the Office, No. 12, Elphinstone Circle.

J. A. SHAW,
BERAMJEE NOWROJEE, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 21st February 1870.

NOTICE.—GENTLEMEN wishing to secure places off WATSON'S BUILDING for the NIGHT of the FIREWORKS are informed that the following rates are fixed:—

Roof and Top Floor Rooms	Rs. 10 each.
Third Floor do.	7 each.

Separate Rooms can be had for Families and Private Parties.

J. & W. WATSON & Co

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET firm. Colabas have been in demand at Rs. 1,560.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. c.		
100,000	100	all	10 p.ct.	Agra Bank	115
22,500	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,420
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	616
10,000	500	all	...	Ditto 2nd Ins. Issue	190
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,550
39,998	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	320
40,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	190
37,098	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	135
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1,560
10,500	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elphinstone Land	1,630
10,800	1,000	650	11-14	Do. New	650
18,000	150	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	165
2,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,015
5,000	2,000	1,400	Nil	Fort Canning	255

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	750
500	2,500	all	30	p.a Alliance Spinning	1,740
100	5,000	all	...	Bombay	2,200
200	1,000	all	10	p.c. Bombay United	690
800	500	all	...	Bowbay Mills	115
900	1,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,040
750	2,000	all	15	p.a Great Eastern	1,315
500	1,000	all	50	Mussukji Petit's	725
800	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1,280
600	2,500	2,300	...	Do.	1,340

PRESS COMPANIES

150	5,000	2,850	35	p.a Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,175
200	2,500	1,150	10	p.c. Albert Co. Kurrachee	550
250	1,000	850	6	p.c. Alexandria Press Co.	450
	12,000	11,000	20	p.c. Apollo Press Co.	7,100
200	2,000	all	25	p.c. Bombay Press Co.	2,000
200	500	all	30	p.c. Do. New	540
500	1,000	all	30	p.c. Colaba Press Co.	8,360
320	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co	1,100
150	3,500	all	100	p.c. Fort Press Co.	9,100
200	2,000	1,800	...	Fraiji Cowaji Press	8 0
200	5,000	all	240	p.c. Hydraulic Press Co.	2,700
1000	5,000	2,000	100	p.c. Kurrachee Press Co.	700
1,000	1,000	500	...	Mofoss. Press & G. Co.	220
125	2,500	all	350	p.c. Prince of Wales Press	2,300
22	2,000	70	200	p.c. Tofazin Press, Madras	1,075
150	2,000	all	...	Tribune Press Co.	1,450

(Per share for the half-year.)

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.6	5	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	220
...	£20	109.15	0	do.	Do. New £20 shares	117
...	£ 9	43.10.3	0	do.	Do.	
...	£10	1,000	0	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,106
...	£15	206.5.4	0	do.	Do. New Shares	200

MISCELLANEOUS.

	2,500	1,500	135	p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	730
4,000	50	all	5	per c.	Mechanics' Bldg. Co.	32
500	2,000	300	9		Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	165
2,000	500	all	Nil		Thracher & Co.	310

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

Date of Liquidation.			
500	50	Jan. '68	Bank of Bombay
5	5	Do.	China
20	20	Sept. '67	Bbay Trdg & Bnkg
250	40	Apr. '67	Workers' Bank
200	...	Mar. '66	Central Bank
...	...	...	East India Bank's
200	In Feb. '67		Indian Peninsula
200	68	May '67	Rarel Bank
130	75	Apr. '67	Old Financial

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

5,200	1,750	Nov. '68	Back Bay Co.	545
3,500	2,400	...	Bbay & Bengal S. N.	100
5,000	2,400	...	Bombay Ship Co.	100

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London	At sight	1s. 11 7/16d.
London Banks	4 months' sight	1s. 11 15/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	2s.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s. 3/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	99½
Do.	15 days' sight	99½
Do.	30 days' sight	99
Madras	At sight	99½
Do.	30 days' sight	99
China	60 Do. do	221

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	112½
Five per cent	103
Four per cent	93½
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	102½
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1865-67	103
15 years' Debenture Loans	103
10 years' do. do	103
5 years' do. do.	102
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	107
Do. Do. Market Rate	107½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs.	10-6
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-4
Carolus	,,	220
Mexican Dollars	,,	220
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	203
Bar Silver	,,	106-1
Gold Leaf	,,	15-1
Bar Gold 10 carat English	,,	16
Australian Gold	,,	196-76

CALCUTTA.—23RD FEBRUARY, 1870.

Government Securities.—The purchases were only for small investment orders at the following rates:—4 per cents at Rs. 96-8 or 4-8 discount, 5 per cents of 1856-57, at Rs. 103-6, and 5½ per cents at Rs. 112-4.

The purchases and sales reported to-day, were as follows:—National Bank shares, at Rs. 137.

—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 28.

Wright, Surgeon, Bengal Medical Service, from furlough, from England.

Rutherford, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

Muter, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bombay Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

Farquharson, Captain, 60th Royal Regiment, on duty, from England.

Crispin, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, on sick leave, from Neemuch.

Gibson, Assistant Surgeon, 2nd Queen's, on duty, from Poona.

Jervoise, Lieutenant, 3 d Hussars, on duty, from Nuggur.

Goodfellow, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, from Aden.

Garden, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, from sick leave, from England.

Banks, Assistant Surgeon, Bombay Army, from England.

Boult, Assistant Surgeon, 103rd Fusiliers, on duty, from Deolalee.

Oldfield, Captain, 86th Regiment, on duty, from Mean Meer.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 28.

Hughes, Lieutenant, 1st Royal Regiment, on duty, to England.

Atkinson, Captain, 1st Royal Regiment, on duty, to England.

Martin, Captain, Royal Horse Artillery, on medical certificate, to England.

Bushell, Lieutenant, 79th Highlanders, on medical certificate, to England.

Napper, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, to England.

Stokes, Captain, 108th Regiment, on medical certificate, to England.

Simpson, Lieutenant, 109th Regiment, on medical certificate, to England.

Gabb, Lieutenant, 2nd Bombay Cavalry, on medical certificate, to England.

Bedford, Captain, Bombay Royal Engineers, on medical certificate, to England.

Rennick, Lieutenant, Bengal Army, on medical certificate, to England.

Reay, Lieutenant, 6th Regiment N. I., on leave, to Ahmedabad.

McAlevy, Staff Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on medical certificate, to England.

Gaffrey, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.

Martin, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on sick leave, to England.

Williamson, Surgeon, Hydrabad Contingent, on leave, to Nuseerabad.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 15th February 1870.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officer:—Royal (Madras) Engineers.—Captain J. O. Mayne to be Major, from the 11th December 1869.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment, subject to approval by His Royal Highness th Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief:—

3rd Battalion 60th Rifles.—Lieutenant C. G. Fryer to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Borthwick, promoted. Dated 2nd February 1870.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

4th Hussars.—Major S. D. White, of the Staff Corps, to be Interpreter. Dated 2nd February 1870.

20th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant T. C. Hood, 93rd Highlanders, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation, vice Powell, whose appointment has been cancelled. Dated 2nd February 1870.

25th Native Infantry.—Captain J. N. Steel, Quartermaster, is permitted to retain the appointment on promotion to Captain. Dated 5th February 1870.

29th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant C. D. Sweetenham, 2nd Battalion 25th Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 1st Wing Subaltern, on probation, vice Hare, whose appointment has been cancelled. Dated 3rd February 1870.

38th Native Infantry.—Ensign T. H. Goldney, 2nd Wing Subaltern, to be Quartermaster, vice Hockley, nominated to the Commissariat Department. Dated 3rd February 1870.

Cornet L. A. C. Cook, 19th Hussars, a probationer for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation, vice Goldney, appointed 1st Wing Subaltern. Dated 8th February 1870.

Captain E. C. B. Rawlinson, General List, Cavalry, is, at his own request, transferred from the 3rd to the 7th Bengal Cavalry, for duty.

Captain J. S. Campbell, late 15th Native Infantry, recently returned from sick leave to Europe, is posted to the 27th Native Infantry, for duty.

Captain R. H. Ward, General List, Infantry, is posted to the 38th Native Infantry, for duty.

With the special sanction of Government, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to permit Major H. Baring, Lieutenant J. Biddulph, and Cornet P. H. S. Barrow, of the 19th Hussars, to remain behind their corps on its departure for port of embarkation, and to grant them leave of absence for one month from date of embarkation of the 19th Hussars, for the purpose of settling the affairs of the regiment.

Official notification has been received for the undermentioned officers having, on their recent promotion, been posted to the battalions of their regiment as specified:—

3rd Foot.—Captain R. G. Graham, 1st Battalion.

Lieutenant A. T. Leslie, 2nd Battalion.

In continuation of G. O. C. C. 4th instant, the undermentioned officers is reported to have passed the Higher Standard in Hindoostanee on the 10th ultimo:—

Lieutenant G. T. Plunkett, Royal Engineers.

Lieutenant J. E. Gough, 8th Brigade Royal Artillery having been promoted Second Captain into No. 2 Battery 5th Brigade, is, under instructions from the Horse Guards, directed to proceed to Madras to join his new battery.

With reference to G. G. O. No. 153 of 1870, officiating Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals J. Rose is posted to the Nasseer District.

Staff Surgeon S. B. Roe, M.B., recently promoted, is appointed to the medical charge of the 41st Foot, and directed to join without delay.

The 15 days' preparatory leave granted to Lieutenant G. N. Channer, Staff Corps, Quartermaster 2nd N. I., by G. O. C. C. 8th ultimo, is cancelled at that officer's request.

The fifteen months' leave to England on urgent private affairs granted to Colonel H. C. Brewster, commanding H. M.'s 76th Foot, by G. O. 25th October 1869, is cancelled.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 17th February 1870.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:—

10th Native Infantry.—Ensign A. M'L. Mills, 2nd Battalion 25th Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation, vice Byrne, who has rejoined his regiment, the 77th Foot. Dated 9th February 1870.

RELIEFS.

With the sanction of Government, the following alterations in the relief of British troops have been ordered, and are published for general information:—

1st Battalion 17th Foot, from England to Lucknow (instead of Allahabad,) 66th Foot, from England to Bombay Presidency (instead of Lucknow), 77th Foot, from Agra, to England, 88th Foot, from Nowshera, to Agra (instead of Bombay Presidency.) Under special instructions from Army Head quarters.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, Feb. 23.)

Mr. F. H. Pellew to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Hooghly, in the second grade, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. R. V. Cockerell, or until further orders.

Mr. W. H. Grimley to officiate as Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Hooghly, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. F. H. Pellew, or until further orders.

The above two appointments will take effect from the afternoon of the 14th February.

Mr. H. A. Cockerell to officiate as Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the Presidency Division, during the absence, on special leave, of Mr. C. H. Campbell, or until further orders.

Mr. E. J. Bar on to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs, in the second grade, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. A. Smith, or until further orders.

Mr. W. Griffiths, M.A., is appointed to the fourth grade of the Bengal Educational Service, and to be an Assistant Professor in the Presidency College, with effect from the 20th January.

Major T. Lamb to be Deputy Commissioner of Kamroop.

Major J. F. Sheerer, on leave, to be Deputy Commissioner of Durrung.

Captain E. Y. Walcott to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Durrung, in the fourth grade, during the absence, on furlough, of Major J. F. Sheerer, or until further orders.

Mr. A. Weekes to officiate as Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Purnea, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. G. L. T. Harris, or until further orders.

Mr. J. F. Stevens to officiate as Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Gya, until further orders.

Mr. H. J. Newberry, Assistant Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to have charge of the Sub-Division of Sherghotty, in Gya.

Mr. W. H. Grimley, officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Hooghly, for three months, from the 28th February, or subsequent day.

Major A. K. Lumsden, officiating Deputy Commissioner of Kamroop, is allowed the usual leave to enable him to appear before the Standing Medical Committee at the Presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe on Medical Certificate.

Mr. A. V. Palmer, Magistrate and Collector of Gya, for two months, from the 6th March.

The services of the Reverend A. Ramsey, Chaplain of St. Thomas' Church, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces, with effect from the 14th February.

Mr. H. A. Alexander to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of Rajshahye, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. C. S. Bell, or until further orders.

Mr. J. F. Browne to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of Chittagong, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. H. A. R. Alexander, or until further orders.

Mr. G. Birch to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of Burdwan, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. A. E. Russell, or until further orders.

Dr. J. M. Interlaken is reappointed to officiate as Civil Assistant Surgeon of Cachar, with effect from the 1st December last.

Mr. S. H. C. Tayler to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of Tipra, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. R. C. Crester, or until further orders, with effect from the date on which Mr. J. M. Lowis may make over charge to him.

The following acting promotions of District Superintendents of Police are sanctioned, from the date on which Major G. J. Reeves left Tirhoot, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on furlough:—

Captain R. M. Skinner to officiate in the first grade.

Mr. J. Cockburn to officiate in the second grade.

Captain R. P. Davis to officiate in the third grade.

Mr. W. H. Pratt to officiate in the fourth grade.

Major T. Lamb, to be Subordinate Judge of Kamroop.

Major J. F. Sheerer, on leave, to be Subordinate Judge of Durrung.

Captain E. Y. Walcott to officiate as Subordinate Judge of Durrung, during the absence, on furlough, of Major J. F. Sherer, or until further orders.

Mr. F. T. Platts to be District Superintendent of Police, Gya.

Mr. H. M. Weathrall to be District Superintendent of Police, Dacca, but to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Tipperah, until relieved by Mr. T. Weldon.

Mr. T. Weldon to be District Superintendent of Police, Tipperah.

Lieutenant W. F. Trotter to be an Assistant Superintendent of Police, in Durrung, but to officiate, until further orders, as District Superintendent of Police of that District.

The services of Captain F. H. Hood, of the Bengal Staff Corps, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Military Department.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—28TH FEBRUARY.

London	Cotton	£1 17s. 6d.	Nom. p. ton
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.	
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.	
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 12s. 6d.	,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. 0d.	,,
	Myrabolms & Coir bills	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.	,,
	Seeds	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 17s. 6d.	,,
Havre	Cotton	£1 17s. 6d. to £2 0s. 0d.	
	Coffee	Nominal	
Overland	Steamers	£3 17s. 6d. to £4 5s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 0s. 0d. to £3 10s. 0d.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 8 to 9 per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.	
	Sailing Ships	Nominal	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton.	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 14 to 15 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
27	Ebro (s)	Rory	Barcelona, Jan. 15.
28	Martaban	Fife	Glasgow, Nov. 10.
	Magnala (s)	Thompson	Calcutta, Feb. 12.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Canabay	Smith	Coconada.
	Tangier	McNabb	Rangoon.
	Shepperton (s)	Cooper	Havre via Suez Canal.
	Kurrachee (s)	Cottier	Kurrachee.
	Rosherr (s)	Hutcheson	Verawal.
	M. S. Elphinstone (s)	Dupuy	Coast and Goa.
	Krishna (s)	Bonfellow	Aden and Suez.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday—

Barque Mary Alexandrienne, Billy, to Bordeaux via M. Coast.

Barque Discourier, Wagner, to Rangoon.

Barque Jane Ivery, Hislop, to Cochin.

Ship Singala, Nelson, to Colombo.

The steamer Magdala, to Aden and Suez, began to load yesterday.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 22 Royal Adelaide ..... Jeffery ..... Liverpool, Nov 17

23 Godavery (s) ..... BeGirard ..... Galle, Feb 17

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 22 Arcot ..... —— ..... ——

Omar Pasha ..... —— ..... ——

Cicero ..... —— ..... ——

23 Mary Anne ..... —— ..... ——

Berkshire ..... —— ..... ——

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 5th March, at 2 P.M.; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna Stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 4th March, at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 10 A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Post Office Packet for Australia, per P. & O. steamers will be closed at 9 A.M. on the following date; the regulations regarding late and registered letters being the same as those for the China Mail:—

Friday ..... March 4

MAIL BETWEEN CALCUTTA AND THE STRAITS, HONGKONG.

Under arrangements made with the owners of the Opium Steamers, which ply monthly between Calcutta, the Straits, and Hongkong, these Steamers are closed as Indian Mail Packets, and Letters, Newspapers, and Packets of Newspapers, Books, or Patterns are forwarded by them from Calcutta for the Straits and Hongkong under the same conditions, and at the same rates, as similar articles forwarded by British Mail Packets (Peninsular and Oriental Company).

These steamers leave Calcutta about 12 days more or less after each Government Opium Sale.

Mails for the United States of America, via Hongkong, can be forwarded by these Steamers at the same rates and under the same conditions as by British Packets.

The Opium steamers proceed from Calcutta direct to the Straits and thence to Hongkong, and the time of transit from Calcutta to Hongkong is only about 15 days, that is, about 7 days less than the time taken by the British Packets (Peninsular and Orientas company), which proceed by the more circuitous route of Madras and Galle.

Will be ready To-day, at Noon.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR MARCH.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, the time tables of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora, on the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Lines, Steamer time tables, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information to travellers.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

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Bombay Baroda, and Central India Railway.
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Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

AGENTS

Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Thacker & Co.
Alexandria:—Messrs. D. Robertson, and
London:—Mr. G. Street 30 Cornhill.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—Until further NOTICE the usual CHORAL PRACTISES will be HELD on TUESDAYS, instead of WEDNESDAY Evenings, in the Town Hall, at a quarter past 5 P.M.

ALFRED WARE,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.—LADIES and GENTLEMEN who have not already received Cards of Invitation to the RECEPTION at Government House, Parell, on the occasion of H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S VISIT, and who may wish to attend, are requested to send their Names and Addresses to the A. D. C. in Waiting for submission to His Excellency the Governor.

J. G. GRAHAM.
Captain, Aide-de-Camp in Waiting.
Govt. House, Malabar Point, 22nd February 1870.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BOURNE—February 26th, at Surat, the wife of W. G. Bourne, Esq., of a son.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

BARRATT—February 16th, at Howrah, the wife of Captain James Barratt, of a son.

COMBER—February 10th, at Debrooghur, the wife of Bryan E. C. Comber, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

PRICE—SCOTT—February 21st, at the Garrison Church, Chinsurah, by the Revd. J. T. Fabian, James Cattrall Price, Esq. B. C. S., to Alice Evelyn, eldest daughter of the late Henry Scott, Esq., of Burrisal.

BALLAUT—HASELL—February 19th, at St. Paul's Cathedral, by the Revd. B. T. Atlay, Mr. Otto Ballaut, of Hamburgh, North Germany, to Julia, youngest daughter of the late Major C. Hasell, 59th Regiment Native Infantry.

HUDSON—WALLIS—February 22nd, at St. Paul's Cathedral, by the Revd. B. T. Atlay, Edward Fenton, third son of Mr. William Hudson, Mortlake, Surrey, to Emma, eldest daughter of Mr. C. B. Wallis, Calcutta.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

WHISH—February 24th, at Benares, the wife of Major-General Whish, Staff Corps, of a daughter.

CHRISTISON—February 23rd, at Agra, the wife of Alexander Christison, M.D., Civil Surgeon and Principal of the Medical School, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

ORMOND—BRISTOW—February 19th, at St. John's Church Jhelum, by the Revd. F.C. Cardew, M.A., Lieutenant W. C. Ormond, 5th Fusiliers, son of John Ormond, Esq., of Bath, to Minnie, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Bristow, Bengal Staff Corps.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1870.

It is reported that Lord Napier of Magdala, the Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army elect, has recorded a protest against the numerical diminution of the European Forces in this country. In doing so he is quite in accord with the Simla Council which framed the original plans of reduction. The great merit of the scheme they sent home, in the eyes of the Olympians, was that it did not involve the loss of a single European soldier. Their plan of preserving the then total, and at the same time of lessening the aggregate cost, involved an increase in the strength, with a reduction in the number of battalions, and consequently fewer officers and not so large a staff. Whether Lord Napier of Magdala concurred in the details of the plan is not stated; but the bare fact that he takes office with some distrust respecting the adequacy of the means at his disposal is important, and although it remains a barren protest, it must operate to strengthen the hands of the Horse Guards. But the desires of this body favour comparatively small battalions, and relatively a super-abundance of officers, both in regiments and in staff employ. From a reasonable point of view, however, the larger battalions desired by the Government of India, would appear to be the more economical, and the more effective. As regards mere numbers there is no absolute rule, and all we can do is to trust the best available judgment. The Indian judgment of Indian requirements appears to have been over ruled; and, so far, Lord Napier is quite right in relieving himself beforehand of any responsibility for accidents that may arise from a diminution of numerical strength.

We wish, however, that he had recorded a protest on a subject of at least equal importance—the organization of the Native Army. Whether the British battalions be large or small, upon their quality long experience has shown that we can always rely. But without sufficient leading, can we rely upon the Native Troops? In many a field, from the early Coast Army to the present day, they have proved that they are good soldiers when properly led. We mean no sort of disrespect to the gallant few who are now entrusted with leadership. They will do their duty, come what may; but they are too few, and not only too few; they are perpetually shifted from regiment to regiment, so that an officer rarely knows his men, or they him. It would be a real service if some Member of Parliament would obtain a return of the number of changes that occur over a space of one or two years in the appointments to Native Infantry regiments, showing how long each officer remained with one regiment, together with the cost of removing him from place to place. At the same time a roll of general duty officers might be secured for the same period, showing what duty they did. Perhaps returns like these would throw some light into the minds of English politicians. As a pendant to the return there might be added a comparative table showing at a glance the number of leaders thought necessary for European and that deemed sufficient for the Native. It would then appear that the European is so little to be trusted in battle that he requires five times as many men of his own race to guide and cheer him on as the natives of India. It may be said that we take no account of the Native officers; but surely they are not of greater value in a military sense than the serjeants of a regiment of the Line? A European battalion, in a high state of discipline would fight under a serjeant, and, if we are not mistaken, serjeants have brought regiments out of action. But, as a rule, could the same reliance be placed on the Native officers? If we should do them wrong by implying a doubt, we shall regret it. Some, no doubt, are as brave and sturdy as Europeans; but is that the general character of the whole? If it be, then we say the fact furnishes an irrefragable argument for a large reduction of the number of officers in the British regiments. Even if it were the fact, it affords no justification for the perpetual flux of officers from regiment to regiment; a plan as unsound as any that could be imagined, because it precludes that intimate knowledge of his men which every officer should possess. The diminution of the numerical strength of our European force may be an evil, that is a moot point; but there can be no doubt about the disastrous effects of a reduced quota of officers in each native battalion, *plus* the everlasting removal of officers from pillar to post now the rage.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE has been good enough to lay before the *Economist* the new method whereby he hopes to carve out less delusive Estimates. Hitherto the practice has been to base the estimates on the actual expenditure of eight months, and a guess at the proceeds of the remaining four months of the financial year. Now Sir Richard intends to put on the screw, call up ten months actuals, as a rule, and eleven months in special cases. Thus he hopes to form a better judgment, alike of future income and expenditure. Why is all this done? In order to be in time for the Secretary of State and the British Parliament. Well, granting the usefulness of the annual parade of figures in both Houses, why should Indian finance run the risk of unsoundness, so far as that may be due to haste, in order that Mr. Secretary and Mr. Under-Secretary may deliver themselves of statements of finance with which it is impossible that either House can deal? One would think that the exigencies of Indian Administration, and not the convenience of the Secretary of State, or the desires of half a score gentlemen in Parliament should be first considered. The Indian Minister, like the English Minister, should strive to proceed on sound information. The Chancellor of the Exchequer limits his liability to guessing to the smallest possible amount; and when he does guess he takes care, as a rule, to be under the mark. The Indian Minister of Finance gives himself a great latitude in guessing, and his tendency is to guess beyond the mark both ways. If he is not belied, he trusts his own judgment in preference to that of the experienced men actually engaged in collecting revenue and conversant with the probabilities of the yield. We doubt whether the result will be more satisfactory with ten and eleven months actuals than it has been with eight. The evil lies deeper than the prompt or delayed returns of actuals. It lies in the centralized system and in the habit acquired, as soon as a man ascends Olympus, of knowing everything infinitely better than the men who are face to face with the facts. The London journalist will be disappointed if he believes that the mere accumulation of actuals is all that may be required to avoid confusion. The Minister must go deeper and change the spirit as well as the practice of the system. The suggestion that the Budget might be expounded later in the year, and then telegraphed to the exacting Secretary of State for reproduction in Parliament is ingenious but barely practicable. We should like to know how the House of Commons would deal with a budget statement forwarded by telegraph, and what sort of reliance the Secretary of State himself would feel in the array of figures before him. And after all, why so much feverish haste? Why not wait until a sound plan can be produced? The House of Commons can do nothing with the Budget when it reaches that body, for it has no direct jurisdiction over Indian finance. The chief thing is to secure a good budget, not to gratify the insatiable greed of Parliament for information.

THE 24th Regiment N. I., under the command of Colonel Kemball, one troop of the 3rd Cavalry under Captain LeGeyt, and Major Blunt's 8-E Battery of R. H. A. have been ordered forthwith to Bombay to be present at the approaching visit of H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh. These troops will march via Panwell and Tanna, and reach the presidency not later than the 10th of March. They will leave Poona on the morning of Tuesday the 1st.

THE duty of superintending the improvement of cotton cultivation in the North-Western and Punjab Provinces is likely, says a contemporary, to be entrusted to Mr. Carnac.

LORD MAYO, it seems, honoured M. de Lesseps with an invitation to Jubbulpore, on the occasion of opening the railway, but M. de Lesseps is unfortunately detained in Paris.

CAVALIERE GIUSEPPE PILASTRI, says a Bengal paper, has been appointed Consul at Bombay, with jurisdiction on the coast from Cape Comorin to Kurrachee, for His Majesty the King of Italy.

MR. F. D. CHAUNTRELL, who has recently been confirmed in the appointment of Solicitor to Government at Calcutta, arrived there from Bombay on Wednesday last, and was sworn in as an attorney of the High Court on the following day.

THE "Pioneer" has been told that Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Byers, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Commandant of the 11th Regiment Native Infantry, is to succeed the Chief Inspector of Musketry (in Bengal), Colonel W. Gordon, during the latter's absence on furlough.

IT is expected that the Galatea will leave her moorings in Calcutta about the 17th of this month, and drop down to Diamond Harbour, where she will anchor for a few days, before proceeding to Madras, where she is expected to arrive about the end of March.

WE observe that Mr. Von Scala, a member of the Novara Expedition some years ago, has been for some time in Calcutta, commissioned by the Austrian Minister of Commerce to report on the resources and commerce of India in relation to the Suez Canal. Mr. Von Scala is about to visit Upper India and the cotton districts of Central and Western India.

A LETTER from Dehra Ismael Khan, dated the 18th instant, informs the "Delhi Gazette" of an attempt having been made the evening previous on the life of a young Frenchman there, by a Mahomedan fanatic, who had previously announced his intention of slaying a "kafir" sahib and dying a martyr. The young man was stabbed in the back.

ACCORDING to the "Moffussilite" Sir Donald MacLeod's successor has not yet been selected, nor will be, probably, till late in April. The same paper professes to be in a position to state that there existed no foundation for the report that Sir Neville Chamberlain would succeed Sir Henry Durand in Council. "Sir Neville himself would probably, say those who know the gallant officer, be the last man to wish himself in the appointment."

THE Government of Madras has had before it the question of the abolition of the export duty on rice and indigo, and (it is said) would gladly abolish all export duties, if it were possible, but thinks that the export duty on indigo should be given up first, as it interferes more materially with production than does the export duty on rice. This question, raised by the Mad

DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

MAHARAJAH SIR JUNG BAHADOOR has already arrive with his camp on the banks of the Mohan river, whic forms the boundary between British and Nepalese te ritory, to meet H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh an show him such sport as the season and state of th ground permit. It has been arranged that on th morning of the Duke's arrival in camp, the Maharajal will pay his Royal Highness a complimentary visit, and afterwards conduct him to the north side of th river to give a specimen of the Nepalese method o tiger-hunting. After a few days' halt it is purposed t visit a forest about twenty miles inland from the rive to witness wild-elephant catching. Two large tuskers have been marked down, and Sir Jung Bahadoor has a line of trices who keep watch-fires burning in the hope of retaining the elephants till they can be got at and, it is hoped, captured in the presence of the Prince. His Royal Highness was to have reached the camp at Singabee early on the 23rd.—*Pioneer.*

THE VICEROY'S VISIT TO THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

THE Governor General, accompanied by the Foreign Secretary, Colonel Pelly, and Mr. Rivett-Carnac, the Cotton Commissioner, is to leave Calcutta this forenoon. Nagpore will be reached on the afternoon of the 26th. The next day will be devoted to the great cotton mart of Hingunghat. On the 28th the party will ride 43 miles to Bhanduk and on 1st March reach the Chanda coal-fields. On the 4th the little branch railway to Khangaon will be formally opened when Sir Salar Jung will be present. The 5th and 6th will be spent tiger-shooting at Bayra. On the 7th the Duke of Edinburgh will meet Lord Mayo at Jubbulpore, to open the through railway to Bombay. On the 10th his Excellency will return to Calcutta. The Central Provinces are fortunate in thus securing the careful inspection of the Governor General, whose power of riding great distances is likely to be severely tested. The Chanda coal-fields have turned out to be so much more valuable than seemed possible at one time, that the railway from Wurdah will be pushed on with rapidity. The cotton question will have Lord Mayo's most careful study on the spot, and the public will probably first learn the result by the veto or assent of his Excellency to the Bombay Cotton Frauds Act.—*Friend of India.*

BOMBAY.

THE "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE" for March will be ready to-day at noon.

DISTRICT PLEADERS' EXAMINATION.—Out of 253 candidates who presented themselves for the district pleaders' examination, 73 have passed successfully.

GIRGAUM LIBRARY.—The annual general meeting of the members of the Girgaum Library will be held in its rooms on Thursday, the 3rd March, at 7 P.M.

THE HONORABLE MR. JUSTICE LLOYD, who proceeded on a circuit to the Southern Mahratta Country in December last, is expected here on or about the 5th instant.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held on Saturday last at the Agiary Lane, on the body of Cassinath Madhowsett, a goldsmith, who, in the opinion of the jury, had committed suicide by taking a poisonous dose of arsenic.

FORT MARKET.—His Excellency the Governor, with Mr. Crawford, Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Souter, Commissioner of Police, and one or two other European gentlemen, visited the Fort Market on Saturday morning last.

FIRE.—On Sunday evening, about 8 o'clock, a fire broke out in a house near the New Cloth Market, but was soon put out with the assistance of the police and some of the neighbouring people. The damage done is estimated at about Rs. 250.

HIS HIGHNESS THE SULTAN OF LAHEJ having arrived at the presidency from Aden by Saturday's mail steamer, a salute of twelve guns was fired yesterday morning from the saluting battery. His Highness has taken up his residence in a bungalow in Grant Road.

FURIOUS RIDING.—A Mussulman was charged yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, at the instance of James Cavanagh, fitter in the G. I. P. Railway Company, with riding a horse in a public street in a manner so rash and negligent as to indicate a want of due regard for the safety of others, and thereby injuring Mr. Cavanagh's child. The defendant urged that he was riding slowly. He turned into a gully, when the child, who ran across, was pushed by the horse and fell down. Defendant was convicted and fined Rs. 10. The Magistrate ordered eight rupees out of the fine to be given to the complainant.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—An adjourned Coroner's inquest was held on Saturday at the office of Dr. Hewlett, concerning the death of a Seedee labourer, who was employed on board the City of York, and who on the 16th ultimo fell into the hold of the ship and was severely hurt. He was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where he died on Friday. The jury found that death had been accidental.—On Saturday Dr. Hewlett held an inquest at the Apollo Bunder on the body of a Seedee labourer on board the Afrique. As the deceased was passing between the open hatchway and the gangway, a bale of cotton which was being lowered into the hold struck him on the side and knocked him into the hold. He died the same night. The jury came to the conclusion that he had met with his death accidentally.

WHAT is the Indian Civil Service to come to? Only twenty-five appointments are to be made this year —none of them to Bombay.—*Deccan Herald*, Feb. 28.

WE are given to understand that one troop of the 3rd Light Cavalry, 24th Regiment N. I., and B-E R. H. A. from Kirkee, will march from Poona for Bombay to-morrow (Tuesday) to assist in the reception of H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh.—*Ibid.*

A DETACHMENT of the 7th Fusiliers, and three companies of the 95th Foot, will leave Khandwa so as to reach Poona on the evening of the 10th proximo. The head quarters of the 2nd Queen's will arrive in Poona on the evening of the 11th proximo.—*Ibid.*

THE Collector of Customs (at Calcutta) has drawn attention to the advantages of the new jetties, as instanced by the rapid unloading of the steamer Blue Cross. In twenty-two working hours she discharged 2,154 packages,—some of a large size,—supposed to represent between five and six hundred tons. A few days since, however, owing to the slackness of trade, there was not a single ship at any one of the jetties.—*Englishman.*

A WELL-KNOWN ship-owner has found it necessary to caution captains in his employ against taking Calcutta bricks as ballast. During the late scarcity of dead-weight several ships were induced by their apparent cheapness to take them in lieu of stones. But, on arrival, it was found that serious damage had resulted to the cargo, the bricks being imperfectly baked act as absorbants, and when the hold grows hot, they steam and rot the cargo. The matter is one which is of some importance to both shipmasters and shippers. —*Calcutta Examiner.*

LOCUSTS IN SIND.

THE Commissioner in Sind in memo. dated the 22nd February, forwarded to Government copy of a summary of reports made by the Collectors of Kurrachee and Shikarpoor, regarding the damage done by locusts in those districts since the beginning of December last.

KURRACHEE COLLECTORATE.—During the week ending the 4th of December, locusts and a kind of cricket called "Tid" made their appearance in the "Cucha" lands and other places in the talooka of Dadoo, and caused great destruction of crops. The locusts disappeared during the following two weeks, but the "Tid" continued to do mischief on the 23rd. Locusts visited Tuppa Mooljee in the same talooka, but without doing any mischief. On the 25th they were seen coming from the Hyderabad side of the river and settling down in the dehs of Chanrat and Nunjah for the night, where they destroyed the whole of the standing crops of grass, Jamba Surra (oil seed), and muttur. On the 28th idem they appeared in Gachera Tuppa and committed slight damage.

On the 27th of January, locusts settled on a patch of "Jambs" cultivation, in Mukkan Kunda Kurraie, deh Kirchit of the Kohistan talooka; and destroyed it.

SHIKARPOOR COLLECTORATE.—In talooka Rohree Deh Veerjko, locusts appeared during the latter part of January, and destroyed the "seria" crops. Further reports show that they passed over Ghotekee, alighted at Adulpoor, and injured some rubbee crops. Between the 29th January and 2nd February, they visited several dehs of the Meerpoor talooka, and greatly damaged the rubbee crops. On the 1st of February flights of them alighted on some fields of mustard in Tuppakote Sultan, talooka Shikarpoor, and injured them slightly.

LENTEN SERVICES.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

March 2nd, Ash Wednesday.

Service for the day at 7 o'clock in the morning.

Litany with latter part of Commination Service, and sermon at 6 o'clock in the evening. Hymns 82, 329, 328.

The same service, with Sermon, on all Wednesday and Friday evenings, at the same hour.

Celebration of Holy Communion at 7 o'clock in the morning on all Thursdays throughout the season.

The Sermons on Wednesday evenings will be preached by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

Ash Wednesday, March 2.

7-33 A.M.—Litany and Celebration of Holy Communion.

Friday, March 4.

8-30 A.M.—Celebration of Holy Communion.

5-30 P.M.—Litany and Sermon.

PASSENGERS TO SUEZ BY THE KRISHNA.

THE following passengers proceeded to Suez by the B. & B. S. S. Co.'s s. s. Krishna, Captain Bowfellow, on the 28th February (yesterday):—

Mr. Tod; Mr. Symons; Rev. E. and Mrs. Storrs, and four children; Mrs. Mabbott; Mrs. Ledgard and infant; Mr. Murdoch; Mr. Marsh; Col. Gastrell; Mr. Jackson; Captain McDougall; Rev. Mr. Fergusson, wife and three children; Mrs. Hogg and two children; Mrs. Simpson.

STEAMER VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE steamer Ebro, Captain Roiz, which arrived in harbour on Sunday afternoon, left Barcelona on the 16th January, and arrived in Marseilles on the 19th. At Marseilles she took on board a number of pilgrims from Morocco, and left for Alexandria on the 23rd. Alexandria was reached on the 30th, and she left for Port Said on 2nd February, arriving there on the 3rd, and leaving on the 4th. The Ebro passed through the canal in twenty-eight hours, and arrived in Suez on the 5th, when she took on board pilgrims for Jeddah. She arrived at Jeddah on the 10th February, and after taking on board some cargo, left on the 13th for Aden, which she reached on the 17th. At Aden also the Ebro got cargo, and she sailed thence for Bombay on the 19th. The Ebro is a small steamer, drawing only 13 feet, and, as might have been expected of a ship of light draught, passed easily through the canal. The Ebro is consigned to Messrs. Bomanjee Touche, & Co.

ANOTHER LINE OF STEAMERS FROM EUROPE BY THE CANAL.

WHEN shall we hear the last of new lines of steamers from Europe to Bombay via the Suez Canal? And perhaps we may soon have occasion to ask, where shall we get freight for all the steamers which offer themselves? Another line of steamers, by the Italian Steam Ship Company of Messrs. Rubattino and Co. is advertised, the first steamer of the Company being expected to reach Bombay in a fortnight from this time. The steamers will carry first and second class passengers, but nothing is said in the advertisement respecting the fares. The agents of the Company are Messrs. Volkart Brothers.

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

THE BRITISH ship MARTABAN, Captain W. Fyfe, arrived yesterday from Glasgow with a cargo of railway material.

THE STEAMER MAGDALA, Captain Thompson, arrived yesterday from Calcutta with a general cargo, and Mr. Ramsay as a passenger.

THE STEAMER SHEPPERTON, Captain S. Cooper, sailed yesterday for Havre via Suez Canal with a general cargo, and Mrs. Holmes and two children as passengers.

THE STEAMER ORISSA, Captain W. D. Anderson, arrived on the 27th inst. from China with a general cargo, and the following passengers—From Hongkong: V. Valley, and Mr. J. D. Lallkaka. From Yokohama: Messrs. Leggat and Read. From Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Montefore, and Mahomed Hassan. From Sydney: Mrs. Alliston. From Melbourne: Messrs. Moffatt, Campbell, and Richmond. From Galle: Messrs Dalzill, Fortesque, Endamas, and Zamoyski.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S VISIT.

MEETING OF SHIPMASTERS.

YESTERDAY afternoon a meeting of shipmasters of the Mercantile Marine, now in Bombay harbour, was held in the Jerusalem, Rampart Row, to consider what steps should be taken in honour of H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh. Owing to petty jealousies which surely might be thrown aside on such an occasion as this, there was but a thin attendance. Captain Murray, of the Houghton Tower, was called to the chair, and those present at once right loyally determined that on the occasion of the royal visit to Elephanta, all should illuminate their ships by at least blue lights from each yard-arm—individual ships to blaze as much more brightly as they like, and to send as many boats as they can to form the line to Elephanta. The terms of the resolution can be seen at the "Jerusalem," where it now lies for signature. It was hoped that every British shipmaster and every brother-captain of the Sailor Prince, no matter what his flag, would see the document to-day and heartily join the movement. To-morrow we shall publish a full report of the proceedings.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

THE following dates of private telegrams were received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening:—

United Kingdom, via Turkey, 21st, 23rd and 24th Feb.

United Kingdom, via Russia, 26th and 27th Feb.

Continent of Europe, via Russia, 26th and 27th Feb.

From Alexandria, 26th Feb.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 27th February to 8 P.M. of the 28th February is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	1 28	0 6
" Calcutta	3 3	0 51
" Madras	3 25	0 17

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee interrupted.

Undelivered messages in the Bombay Signal Office—Nursoo, Sudder Bazaar, from Nagpore.
Govuntha Tittoo, from Alleppey.
Audinacoydo, from Dowlaishwaram.
Ramjee Rowjee, Chick Bunder, from Kurrachee.
Bashapa Bhoja, Moorassett's Chal, Girgaum, from Belgaum.
Anunth Pundrung Sett, Koombar Tookdy, Kethwady, from Mangalore.
Emigration Agent for Jamaica, from Galle.
Pamchund Oomed at Goochee Chall, from Deesa.
Bimacharee Gulgulee, from Dharwar.
Rampertab Todee, from Calcutta.
Swetenham, from Calcutta.
Hajee Shaik Tayer, Sindree Mohulla, from Joongshai.
Maulodar, from Oomrawuttoee.
Hare, from Kurrachee.
Damabhoy Jamnejee from Suez.
Tomore, from Birmingham.
Mahomed Jahorry, from Jeypore.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

MALABAR POINT, 27th.—Office closed this day and opened at Parell.

HURREEPORE, 28th, 11-20 A.M.—Office opened.

GOLF.

CAN it be (asks the *Englishman*) that the national game of golf has such a revivifying effect upon its admirers that it does away with all the ill-effects of a long residence in India, or have the weakening effects of the climate been over-rated? At any rate, we find from the home papers that Major Stanley Scott, after a residence of upwards of sixteen years in India, on his arrival in England went into training for the Amateur Champion belt of the Royal North Devon Golf Club, and succeeded at last in winning it. He soon, however, lost this honour, and for the benefit of the lovers of the game we give the account of the final match:—

"The tournament for this month commenced on the 26th, and the two last pairs were Col. Hutchinson and Major Scott, who played on the 27th. Up to the ninth hole they were all even, when they both lay in close putting distance, within four yards of the hole, in their tee shot, the major having the best in strokes. In the second half the colonel drew away a hole or two, and then played so steadily that the major could not pick up lost way. The colonel became *dormi* at the fifteenth hole, halved the sixteenth, and thus won."

FORT POLICE COURT.—28TH FEBRUARY.

(Before NANA MOROJEE, Esq.)

ABSENT WITHOUT LEAVE.—James Stephens and Thomas Lace, seamen, were charged with being absent without leave from their ship; and were sentenced to be imprisoned for a week.

GAMBLING.—Five Parsees were charged with gaming in a public place and were fined two rupees each.

THE OLD BANK OF BOMBAY.

MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS.

A GENERAL MEETING of the proprietors of the Bank of Bombay (in liquidation) was held in the office of the New Bank of Bombay yesterday forenoon for the purpose of "receiving a report of the progress made in the liquidation with a statement of the position thereof." There was only a very small attendance, probably owing to the fact that a dividend has been declared but recently. Colonel Frances was called to the chair.

Mr. Rodgie the liquidator read the notice calling the meeting and then submitted the report which we published yesterday.

The Chairman asked Mr. Rodgie whether his appointment as liquidator was for one year or permanently? Had any thing to be done at this meeting with reference to his appointment?

Mr. Rimington (legal adviser of the Bank) replied that nothing had to be done. The liquidator would have to continue his duties till the close of the liquidation, unless he chose to retire, in which case it would be necessary to appoint some one else as liquidator.

The Chairman asked Mr. Rodgie how long he expected it would be till the shareholders got a final settlement of the liquidation.

Mr. Rodgie replied that at present decree had not been given in the case against the Bank of Hindostan, and although a decree had been obtained in that against the Asiatic Bank, there was some talk of an appeal. The Asiatic might appeal, and with these matters still pending it was rather difficult to say when the liquidation would be finally completed. With regard to the property, he explained that before any sales were closed the committee was consulted on the matter. The members of the committee were men of very considerable experience in the value of houses and lands in Bombay, and their opinion was always taken prior to the conclusion of any sale.

The Chairman—Then you can't say how long the liquidation is likely to go on?

Mr. Rodgie—No.

Dr. Martin—What do you think the actual results of the liquidation are likely to be after all the trials are concluded?

Mr. Rodgie—With the proceeds which we are likely to derive from these trials, I think we are likely to get about Rs 20 per share more. I don't pledge myself, but I should expect that would be about the amount. I would beg to call your attention to the item to which I have made particular allusion in the report, the sum of Rs. 2,25,000 of deposits; further dividend will depend upon my being able to get that amount available for distribution.

Dr. Martin—Then that amount does not actually belong to the shareholders?

Mr. Rodgie—No.

Dr. Martin—Then it depends on whether the Government will give it up or not?

Mr. Rimington—It does not belong to the Government, but it is money which might be claimed by persons who may be entitled to it. Some of them perhaps are infants, some minors, and in some cases the amounts are due to estates which have no representatives, and the question is, whether the whole amount or any portion of it will ultimately become divisable among the shareholders, and that will depend on whether the amount which stands to the credit of any particular account is barred by the Statute of Limitations, but at present the amount cannot be touched. Mr. Steuart was however in hopes that the amount would be divisable. If it becomes necessary to pay the money into the hands of the Accountant General, as may be the case, it will probably take a long time.

Dr. Martin—Then as to the New Bank, I understand you pay up the remaining shares in the proportion of Rs. 100 to every Rs. 100. That has hitherto been done, but supposing you only get Rs. 75?

Mr. Rodgie—Rs. 100 per share have already been paid to the New Bank. If you look to the prospectus of that concern you will find that when the liquidator was in a position to declare Rs. 50 per share, he had the power of calling on the directors of the New Bank to call up their Reserved Issue in the proportion of one new share for every two old shares.

No other shareholder wishing to put any questions, the Chairman moved "that the report and statement of the liquidator up to 31st January 1870, now submitted to the meeting, be approved and adopted."

The motion was seconded and the report was at once adopted.

The meeting then terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE VISIT OF THE JAM OF NOWANUGGUR.

ON Sunday last a large and influential meeting of the leading Bhattia and Bania merchants in Bombay was held in the spacious hall on the New Cloth Bazar, to consider what steps should be taken to accord a warm reception to His Highness the Jam Sahib of Nowanuggur, and what measures should be adopted to testify in a befitting manner the sense of honour and respect entertained by the promoters towards the Jam on his approaching visit to Bombay. The attendance was very large.

On the motion of Mr. Thakurdas Atmaram, seconded by Mr. Luckmidas Khimjee, Mr. Vundravan Pursotamdas, J.P., was called to the chair.

Mr. Thakurdas Atmaram Mehta, B.A., LL.B., then said—It is a matter of sincere and heartfelt delight to me to see such a large collection of the loyal subjects of His Highness the Jam Sahib of Nowanuggur and of other leading native gentlemen for doing honour and respect to a native prince descended from a noble Rajpoot ancestor. A moment's reflection will convince you, gentlemen, that we natives have a double duty to perform at the approaching arrival of His Highness the Duke of Edinburgh. First and paramount to all, we have to give a right hearty welcome to a son of Her most gracious Majesty, under whose benign Government we have begun to breathe in the invigorating and bracing air of freedom, and taste the fruits of a liberal and solid education. Secondly, we have to accord a warm reception and do due honour to our principal native princes, descended of noble ancestors, and governing under the shield of British power an extensive portion of our country. India, though now degraded and fallen, has after all a noble and proud antiquity. Her sciences, art, and literature have commanded, and still command, the respect and admiration of all the nations in the world. She boasts of a civilization more ancient, more mature, and more universal than either Egypt or Greece. The colossal relics of her ancient greatness excite even at this moment the admiration of the *savans* of Europe and America, and kindle in their breasts a glowing sympathy at her fallen state. Looking at the condition of our people, gentlemen, and of our country, I can assure you that our woeful days are now numbered. We have commenced already to rise in the scale of civilization; and the time I hope is not distant when we shall fully realize our fondly cherished desires. Now, gentlemen, to accelerate the speed of reform and civilization in this country, it is indispensably necessary that the status of our native princes should be raised, both in the eyes of the British Government and the people of this land, and that they should be made to feel what changes are absolutely requisite to make their own subjects happy and comfortable. Consider, gentlemen, have we not at this moment a fitting opportunity offered to us to secure both these ends? By honouring our native princes in a way befitting their dignity and position, we shall at once show what respect and regard we entertain for native rule. In this way we shall really teach our native princes what duties they owe to subjects so loyal and loving. We shall further, by showing to them our educational institutions and our other works of improvement and reform, indicate to them what course they should pursue in their own territories, in order to make the people under their immediate power as happy and comfortable as we ourselves are in this city. Gentlemen, for these reasons I invite you to co-operate heartily in doing honour to the Jam Sahib of Nowanuggur. The ancestors of His highness the present Jam founded the city of Nowanuggur in the year 1542, and have from that time continued to rule a large tract of country up to the present time. The British Government, gentlemen, has already announced its intention to do due and proper honour to this and others of our native princely visitors; and I hope we shall not be wanting to do a duty which is imposed on some of us by a sense of loyalty, and on all by a love of their country at large. I hope therefore, gentlemen, that these considerations will induce you all to accept unanimously the resolutions which will now be proposed to you by some of my friends. (Loud applause.)

It was then proposed by Mr. Soonderdas Mooljee and seconded by Mr. Luckmidas Khimjee,—"That this meeting, fully impressed with the necessity and importance of doing due and adequate honour and respect to his Highness the Jam Sahib of Nowanuggur on his approaching visit to Bombay to see His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, second son of her most gracious Majesty, are of unanimous opinion that due steps should be taken to give his Highness the Jam Sahib a hearty reception on his arrival to this city, and that a befitting address be presented to his Highness during his stay here."

Mr. Tulokurjee Dulatjurjee then moved and Mr. Bhimjee Pursotam seconded, "That the following gentlemen, with liberty to add to their number, be requested to form themselves into a committee for the aforesaid purposes:—Messrs. Luckmidas Khimjee, Soonderdas Mooljee, Permanandas Jevundas, Vendravundas Purshotumdas, Morarjee Goculdas, Visram Mahowjee, Gordhandas Pursotumdas, Cursondas Halloo, Bhanjee Nundoo, Jethabhoy Dharsey, Callianjee Hunsey, Thakersey Naronjee, Jhaverdas Khimchund, Thakurdas Atmaram, Bhimjee Pursotum, Cooverjee Leladhur, Vulubdass Vundravundas, Juiram Hurjee, Bhagwanjee Anundjee, Vijeshanker Ghellashanker, Nanabhoy Hurridas, Tulockgur Dolutgur, Ragunath Dolutgur, Naronjee Moolje, Hurrivalabhdas Hurridas, Canjee Mevjee, Toolseedas Madunjee, Bhanabhoy Dwarkadas, Denjee Hurridas, Toolseydas Itcharam, Mahowjee Premjee, Royalsree Amerchand, Hirjeebhoy Jinabhoy, and Askurn Khaigar."

It was next proposed by Mr. Bhimjee Pursotam and seconded by Mr. Visramjee Mahowjee—"That the following gentlemen be appointed as president and vice-presidents of the committee. President:—Shett Vundravandas Pursootamdas, Vice-Presidents:—Shettin Lachmedas Kimjee, Soonderdas Mooljee, Permanandas Jevandas, and Morarjee Goculdas.

On the motion of Mr. Soonderdas Mooljee seconded by Mr. Luckmidas Khimjee, it was agreed—"That the following gentlemen be appointed to act as honorary secretaries to the committee, Mr. Thakeerdas Atmaram Mehta, B.A., LL.B., and Mr. Nanabhoy Hurridas, Vakeel High Court."

All the resolutions were unanimously passed, a vote of thanks was given to the chairman and to Mr. Soonderdass Mooljee for the use of his hall; nosegays and roses were distributed to the meeting and the business then terminated.

GIRGAUM BACK ROAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As the Girgaum Back Road nuisance case, which was disposed of at the Girgaum Police Court on Thursday last, is one of public importance, and as no report of it has appeared in your or any other paper, I beg to send the substance of it for publication in your columns.

This case arose out of the following application to the Commissioner of Police, for the removal of the Italian brothels situate in this locality, by the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, submitted under date the 10th instant:—

"Sir,—We the undersigned residents of the Girgaum Back Road beg to represent to you that the German or Italian women of bad repute who inhabit our neighbourhood (near the old Ice Factory) have been a cause of frequent annoyance and mischief to us.

"2. Last night two sturdy Europeans or Eurasians who were visitors to these houses of ill-fame entered the compound of one of us, got up the veranda, wishing apparently to proceed into the inner apartments with evil intent, and would not leave the premises though repeatedly told to do so by the inmates of the house; police assistance was applied for, but before it could be obtained the intruders went away. Thus the vicious neighbourhood of these bad women is now not only a nuisance but a source of positive danger and unsafety to us.

"3. Under these circumstance we request that you will be good enough to cause these prostitutes to be immediately removed from this locality."

[Here follow signatures of 16 house-holders.]

It appears that the police authorities took immediate notice of the application, and laid it before the Magistrate, who ordered summonses to be issued to the owners of the houses occupied by the prostitutes. This was done on Monday the 21st instant. On that day at the instance of the police five of the applicants personally or by representatives appeared before the Magistrate, and stated on solemn affirmation that the women in question, as also the native prostitutes in the locality, were a nuisance to them, and prayed that they be removed.

On Thursday last the 24th instant the case came on for hearing. All the defendants appeared, two of whom had engaged the services of a solicitor. The counsel raised a preliminary objection which was overruled. He then asked for a postponement, which was refused, his worship observing that the fact of the prostitutes being a nuisance was patent; that he had authority to deal summarily with a case of that kind; that the applicants had already had to attend the Court once, and he need not have required their presence again, but that he had done so in order to leave the defendants no ground for complaint. One of the applicants was examined as a witness. He happened not to know the defendants. The Magistrate observed that it was a mere waste of time of the Court by defendant's counsel asking such questions, as the defendants themselves had accepted the summonses and acknowledged that they were the owners of the houses in question. The counsel persisted; and after some discussion his worship postponed the case for one hour, and ordered the police to have the *tenants* of the houses in question summoned at once.

The case was resumed. The Magistrate inquired whether the tenants were present in Court. The Police officials answered in the negative, but produced instead the last receipts for rent signed by the owners of the houses or their agents. These receipts were not admitted as evidence. The case was proceeded with. Three other applicants were examined as witnesses. They all stated that the presence of the prostitutes was to them a nuisance, and that they wished to have it removed; but they did not happen to know all the defendants personally. The Magistrate was not sufficiently audible when he summed up the case. But he dismissed it, probably because he did not consider that there was sufficient evidence to sustain the charge. But his worship observed again to the effect that the fact of the nuisance was clear and that in the exercise of his summary jurisdiction he could remove it at any time, but that the inhabitants of the locality did not appear generally desirous of it, and that so long as that was the case, he would not exercise that authority. The Police officials reminded the Magistrate that even two signatures were held sufficient to the genesis of the petition. But his worship observed that the law assigned no limit as to that. In ordering the discharge of the defendants his worship admonished them to remove the nuisance and warned them that there was another law by means of which they could be compelled at any time to do so.

Thus ended this case. It is a great pity that the Magistrate did not deem it proper to exercise the summary authority vested in him by law, to which he so often referred in the course of the trial and by which it would appear he had ordered the tenants of the houses to be summoned. As to the general desire of the inhabitants of the locality for the removal of the nuisance, the application above quoted is I think a sufficient proof. It is signed by about sixteen respectable persons, among whom are the Acting Professor of Oriental Languages in the Elphinstone College, the Assistant Professor of English Literature in the same college, who is also a Justice of the Peace, an Assistant Engineer, P. W. D., a Sub-Engineer P. W. D., a respectable merchant, two respectable house-owners, and two persons connected with the two leading native newspapers. Now, if an application signed by such men is not proof of a general desire, I do not know what is. It is true that all the applicants were not present in Court. But that was chiefly because they were all alone under the impression that the matter was to be summarily disposed of, and that their presence was not required. Neither were all of them called that it was necessary for them to attend: a few of them only were asked to attend and they did attend. But, as has been said above, the fact of the nuisance is patent, and the Magistrate himself has acknowledged it. It matters little by what law it is removed, or in what manner—by regular trial or summarily,—and it matters also little at whose instance it is done. Will not our energetic Police Commissioner, Mr. Souter, take up the matter and apply for the removal of the nuisance on public grounds, seeing that the application of the inhabitants of the locality is a sufficient proof of their general desire for it?

ONE CONCERNED.

27th February 1870.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 19th February, 1870.
Open 312 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	44,518	15	8
Merchandize	58,847	2	1
Back Bay Earth Trains	1,547	8	0
Electric Telegraph	491	5	0
Total Rs.	1,05,404	14	9

Corresponding week in February, 1869.
Open 307½ Miles.

Coaching	43,276	6	4
Merchandize	93,589	3	10
Back Bay Earth Trains	6,131	15	3
Electric Telegraph	847	12	0
Total Rs.	1,43,845	5	5
Decrease	38,440	6	8

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank on 28th February 1870.

Liabilities.	Rs.
Proprietors' Capital paid up	50,00,000
Subscriptions on account of new Capital	10,00,000
General Treasury Balances	1,0,20,617
Deposits at Head Office	2,70,84,644
Deposits at Branches	15,2 7,539
Dead Stock	20,84,933
Reserve	2,92,936
Undrawn Cash Credits	7,21,348
	Rs. 4,85,27,037

Assets.		
Government Securities		31,64,766
Loans at Head Office and Branches on Govt. Securities, Bullion, Goods and Metals		14,64,189
Credit Accounts at do. on Govt. Securities, Goods and Metals		25,62,394
Bills Discounted and purchased at do.		93,20,238
Balances with Agents & Correspondents	4,72,070	7,251
Less written off	20,000	4,52,070
Stamps		9,36,859
Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office		3,109
Overdrafts		68,26,612
Government Reserve, Cash		1,07,20,932
Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office		71,71,469
Do. do. at Branches		8,94,072
Bullion at H. O. and Branches		80,65,541
		s. 4,85,27,037

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ended 23rd February, compared with the report for the previous week, yields the following result:—

Liabilities.			
Pay. Bills & H. Office Bills	Rs.	14,29,957	31 decrease
Branches	"	4,62,344	6 decrease
Other Deposits	"	14,56,600	1 11 increase
Bank Post Bills	"	1,28,970	3 10 increase
Assets.			
Loans on Govt. Secs	Rs.	39,000	0 0 decrease
Accts. of Credit on do	"	1,53,859	5 3 increase
Mercantile Discounts	"	1,03,752	10 0 increase
Bullion	"	1,86,151	13 4 decrease
Cash at Head Office	"	1,27,44	11 1 decrease
at Branches	"	2,10,48	3 2 decrease

THE CHARGE AGAINST JOHN ADAMS.

THE hearing of the charge brought by Albert Shaw against John Adams, of criminal assault upon a girl with intent to outrage her modesty, was resumed before Mr. Nana Morojee at the Fort Police Court on Friday last.

Mr. Cleary, solicitor, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Macpherson, barrister, for the defence.

Louisa Honeychurch deposed—Mr. Shaw is my stepfather. I have been living in a tent with him in Moody Bay since August last. During last month defendant was living with us in the tent. On the 24th ult. Mr. Shaw left the tent at about 8 o'clock P.M. When he left there was no light whatever in the tent. I had gone to bed before he left, and did not see my father leave the tent. The fact is I lay down on my couch and fell asleep and I cannot say when Mr. Shaw left the tent. After I had been sleeping for sometime—I cannot say how long—I awoke and felt some weight on my chest. It was dark. It was moonlight. Defendant said if I screamed he would speak to my papa, and that my father would give me a beating. He also said that he would tell everybody that I had a bad character. I went and slept with my nurse. I don't know when my father returned that night, being asleep. I did not mention the circumstance to my father—being frightened. Since the above occurrence, one night I remember Mr. Shaw beating defendant in the tent. Mr. Shaw pointed out a bed in the corner and asked him what that meant. Defendant laughed and said "You must get used to it." I remarked that perhaps he wanted to do what he had done before. My father then shoved him out of the tent. I then informed my father of all that had taken place.

To Mr. Macpherson—I can write. I remember writing a letter to defendant, and signing it as "Your loving sweetheart, Louisa." I sent him plenty of kisses in that note; and I gave him the letter myself when he and I only were in the tent. He neither returned the letter to me, nor told me that he had a wife. I liked defendant. I would not have minded if he had taken many kisses, but he did not take any. Defendant has paid some bills for my father and has also paid a Marwaree on his account. I remember one night defendant helping my father out of a buggy in which he was lying drunk. I had been with him that night. I always sleep on the same couch with my father. The mistress of the Convent School at Poona wrote to my father and I was removed from the school. I cannot say why. I know by sight Mr. Tucker and Mr. Popkiss. They came to me to our tent. On the night of the 24th I was a little frightened. I did not call out to the ayah, for fear she might tell my papa. There were two sofas and an iron-cot in the tent on the 24th, but the iron-cot was broken. I have always been in the habit of sleeping with my father. I remember Mr. Hadrill remaining in the tent and sleeping on the iron-cot for about a week, although it was broken. On the second occasion that I had referred to my father first awoke me and asked me who had put that bed up. I said I did not know, and then my father questioned the defendant on the subject. Captain Jones was in the tent that night, and had been playing cards with me, but when my father returned he had been out and came back again when my father was beating defendant. After playing cards with me, Captain Jones went to sleep on defendant's couch. I could not see the nurse while she lay down on the 24th, because she was lying down in a corner. On the other night I referred to my father was not drunk; he was quite sober. [Counsel for the defence put several questions to the girl but she answered them in the negative, and it would be improper to publish them.]

Witness in reply to Mr. Cleary said there was no partition of any kind between her and the ayah whilst they were lying down on the night of the 24th.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Macpherson asked the magistrate to be allowed to call his witnesses first and afterwards to address the Court. He simply wished that all the facts of the case might be fully placed before the Court, and if he was then allowed to make his remarks upon the evidence, the whole case might break down.

Mr. Cleary objected to this course, saying such a practice was never adopted in the High Court in criminal cases.

The Magistrate said that the case was not quite made up to his mind, and to have the matter cleared up it was desirable to hear further evidence; but the usual course must be followed.

Mr. Macpherson then addressed the Court. Upon the evidence he would the facts appeared to be that the father was a man of low moral character, sleeping in the same couch with his child, that he cherished feelings of enmity against the defendant and sought to avenge himself. It was clear that the case was brought forward on insufficient grounds, and for the defence the Court had to bear in mind that the girl was living under the control of her father and must have been tutored what to say. Then as to her statement that there was no light when she awoke and felt the weight on her, but that there was moonlight, the learned counsel referred the magistrate to the Almanac, from which it appeared that there was no moonlight until 10 o'clock that night. The other circumstance, namely, that the ayah was sleeping a few feet from her, must be taken into consideration. If the girl had cried out the ayah was sure to have heard her and ran to her assistance. Judging from the acts, habits, and language of the girl, it was to be presumed that she was such a person that her modesty would be outraged by the defendant's act; and young as she was she showed a precociousness from which it might be inferred that she knew what love was; and she stated in Court that she had a liking for Adams. No *duresse* was exercised towards her; and she was in no fear of her father. Upon her own evidence, it appeared that she remained silent on the occasion of the assault. On this subject it was stated in *Archbold's Practice*, "But, on the other hand, if she be of evil fame, and stand unsupported by the testimony of others; if she concealed the injury for any considerable time after she had opportunity to complain; if the place where the fact was alleged to have been committed were such that it was possible she might have been heard, she made no outcry; these and the like circumstances carry a strong, but not conclusive presumption, that her testimony is false or feigned." He (Mr. Macpherson) held that it must be clear that she was not tutored to the defendant, and looking to the love letter, the opportunity to cry out when the ayah was near, the concealment for a long time afterwards of what had occurred, led to the conclusion

IMPERIAL AND LOCAL TAXATION.

At a meeting of the Madras Legislative Council held on Feb. 18, the Hon'ble A. J. Arbuthnot introduced a Bill "to provide funds for expenditure on objects of local public utility and improvement and to constitute local committees for the due administration of such funds," and moved that it be read for a first time. In doing so Mr. Arbuthnot said this bill, as well as the Towns' Improvement Bill, were measures which required a great deal of discussion before they could be passed. He wished to draw attention to an impression that seemed to exist that the reason for bringing forward the two projects, the Towns' Improvement Bill and the Local Funds Bill was the financial deficit. This impression was wholly unfounded. The first bill had been drafted long before this Government had received any information of the deficit or had even heard that any deficit was impending. The Towns' Improvement Bill had long been contemplated. As for the Local Funds Bill, though it had been thought of before the deficit was known, the deficit had led to two changes in the bill. Mr. Arbuthnot commented at some length on the impression that existed regarding the relation of this Government to the Supreme Government. It was the impression among some people that the Government of Madras had been backward in urging the claims of the Presidency to a share in the imperial revenue. This impression was without foundation. The final duty, however, must rest with the Supreme Government. A subordinate Government could not do anything but obey the Supreme Government, which was considered to be the best policy. Mr. Arbuthnot was of opinion that if the subordinate Governments were entrusted with larger powers in some matters than was the case, much good would result. Mr. Arbuthnot had but a few words to add on the main questions of the bill. Local taxation was necessary for the purposes of primary education. The construction of roads was one of the objects of the bill, and he was of opinion that it would be held to be a very proper object. The other objects of the two bills were matters connected with public health and expenditure on minor public buildings which were necessary for efficient civil administration. Under the first head came sanitary measures. The Imperial Government provided one Sanitary Commissioner, but he was not considered sufficient. More than one officer to direct sanitary measures was required, and the charge for them if incurred must be met by local taxation. Another measure was the establishment of hospitals and dispensaries in different parts of the Presidency. Another measure was the training of medical practitioners who had for years carried on a practice in the rural districts. Great was the ignorance and lamentable the superstition of those medical practitioners and a great deal of human suffering had resulted from this source. One branch of medical science which it was intended to promote was midwifery, as there appeared to be in the districts an urgent need for trained and skilled midwives. There was also a measure for the construction and repair of Taluq Cutcheries. This though at first sight might be regarded as an imperial change was a local charge. Lastly, with regard to the question as to whether the people of the Presidency were able to bear further taxation, Mr. Arbuthnot held that as of late years the prices of produce and wages for labour had increased and a market change had come over the people for the better, they were capable of bearing additional burdens. The hon'ble member moved that the bill be submitted to a committee.

His Excellency the President, after the other members had spoken, confirmed Mr. Arbuthnot's statement that the Towns' Improvement Bill and the chief provisions of the Local Funds Bill had been under the consideration of Government long before the financial deficit was known. After making a few observations with regard to the relation of this Government to the Supreme Government, his Excellency observed with regard to the measure which was contemplated under the bill for diminishing the municipal contribution to the police, it would have been more satisfactory if the municipalities could have been relieved of this charge altogether. As to the application of municipal receipts to education Lord Napier thought that no decided objection would be taken to it. His Excellency held that it would be well not to define the educational purposes of the bill, as at no distant time it might be found necessary to overstep the provisions. There could be no serious objection to the application of municipal funds to sanitary measures, to the maintenance of hospitals and to the training of medical practitioners. At first the medical schools would be very few, not more than two or three. The policy of the Government with regard to all the objects which the bills had in view would be to proceed with great caution. There could be no objection also to the application of the funds to the construction of roads. The construction of Taluq Cutcheries might be met by local funds. There could be no objection to this, as such a change was in its nature more of a local kind than the police. His Excellency had observed with great satisfaction the course which the discussion with regard to the two bills had taken. Almost every member of the council was agreed as to the objects of the bills. There was a difference of opinion with regard to the agencies to carry out the objects. If taxation was to be resorted to, how was the taxation to be rendered available? It might be argued that the expenditure might be met from the imperial revenue. But there was no probability of the appropriation of the imperial revenue to the Presidency being increased. There was rather a great probability of its being year by year restricted. If no further appropriation of the imperial revenue could be expected than the expenditure for the objects of the bills must be met by new taxation. The question then was which was preferable—local or imperial taxation? His Excellency was of opinion that local taxation was better as it could be applied in a more accommodating and discriminating manner than imperial taxation, which would be applied to all parts of the country alike. An argument which might be urged against local taxation was that if local taxation was resorted to, it would affect the appropriation of the imperial revenue by the Supreme Government to this Presidency. His Excellency said that such a thing was not to be supposed for a moment, as the Viceroy and the advisers of the Viceroy would never act in a partial manner, but that they would do equal justice to every Presidency in the appropriation of the imperial revenue. His Excellency held that the imperial revenue should be applied not according as each Presidency contributed, but according to the necessities of each. Even supposing the Governor General was disposed to be partial, there was no reason to fear anything, as all parts of India would come up to Madras with regard to local taxation. In some parts of India already there were the taxes which it was proposed to levy in this Presidency. There was the educational cess in Bombay and in the North-West Provinces, and there was a local cess for medical education in the Punjab. His Excellency approved of the objects of the bills, and said that the bills deserved careful attention and consideration. Lord Napier observed that the committee who are to report on the bills would receive from Government all the assistance they might require.

The motion was put to the meeting and agreed to.

CIVIL SERVICE LEAVE AND ALLOWANCE RULES.

To the Hon'ble Sir RICHARD TEMPLE, K.C.S.I., Member of the Council of His Excellency the Governor-General.

HON'BLE SIR,—As Secretary to the Central Committee of Members of the Covenanted Civil Service recently formed at this station, I have been requested to address you on the subject of the Covenanted Civil Service Leave and Allowance Rules. It is generally understood that certain changes are contemplated in the rules for acting allowances sanctioned by the Secretary of State in 1868, the financial effect of those rules being believed to be unfavourable to the Government. The committee are confident that the matter being still under the consideration of the Government, you will be willing to give your attention to any suggestions they may have to offer. They propose accordingly to embody in this letter the points which they would wish to urge, in the hope that their remarks will be allowed due weight before a final decision is arrived at.

The committee fully recognize the paramount claims of the State in a matter involving questions of finance. But they respectfully observe that the revision of the rules recently sanctioned, is a matter which affects all public servants employed in the higher ranks of administration, and especially affects the members of the Covenanted Civil Service. In carrying out any necessary revision of the rules, the Government will doubtless recognize the advantages of laying before its servants the grounds on which the allowances recently granted them are thought to be properly open to revision. With all the figures before them, the officers of the Covenanted Civil Service will the better appreciate the justness of the Government action in the matter; while to the Government itself it will be a source of satisfaction that measures, inevitably at first sight productive of discontent, should be acknowledged by those whom they concern to be equitable and necessary.

The committee therefore venture to express a hope that before any further revision is declared the financial effect of the recent rules may be published for the information of the service. And they would further observe that in so complicated a matter as the revision of a set of rules affecting separate administrations with distinct grades and varying scales of pay, the interests of the public through its servants will be justly consulted by allowing any necessary alterations to be arranged by a committee of officers, whose scheme would of course be subject to the approval of the Government of India. It is submitted that such a committee, with instructions only to observe a fixed financial limit, would be better able to frame an equitable body of rules than the officers of one or more departments of the Government of India.

Should the Government, however, not be willing to entertain the suggestions thus advanced, I am requested by the committee to submit the following further remarks.

When in 1868, at the instance of the Government of India, a change in the then existing rules was taken into consideration, a memorial was presented to the Supreme Government on behalf of the junior members of the service, in which objections were raised to the proposal of allowing officers on furlough to retain their appointments. It was pointed out that the effect of such a rule would be to retard very seriously the progress of substantive promotion, while no equivalent advantage would be gained by the juniors of the service. The force of the objection was admitted, and a provision was inserted in the rules allowing juniors to draw officiating allowances on an enhanced scale, the seniors retaining the advantage of keeping their appointments while on furlough.

In any changes now to be made, it is earnestly hoped that the equity of the conclusion then come to may be recognized. It is unnecessary to recapitulate at length in this letter the arguments then employed, for the officers who were invited to draw up the rules of 1868 are still at hand. But the committee may point out that the only advantage the juniors will retain, should officiating allowances be reduced and retention of appointments on furlough sanctioned, will be that on furlough they will retain their appointments, and will, in a very few cases, draw on furlough a slightly larger allowance than was granted under the old rules. But while the advantages of retaining their appointments on furlough are admitted, it is plain that these advantages increase in proportion to length of service: that higher appointments are the most valuable,—that the most valuable appointments are the appointments most worth returning,—and that in this respect, therefore, little but a nominal advantage is secured to juniors. As to the furlough allowance, in rare cases only would an officer of ten years' service in these provinces draw a larger allowance, calculated on half the average of his three years' previous salary, than the old allowance of £500 per annum; while, in the majority of cases, the minimum furlough allowance having recently been reduced, he would draw considerably less. The committee, in bringing this to your notice, respectfully submit that the concessions by which the consent of the juniors was gained for the rules of 1868, cannot now in justice be cancelled, without such an equivalent as under present circumstances is possible.

The committee wish me further to draw your attention to the argument urged by the junior civilians in their memorial of 1868, a copy of which is annexed, as to the hardship entailed on them by the lowering of the minimum furlough allowance to £300 per annum, though the maximum was then fixed at £1,200 per annum. I have simply to add that these arguments will, *à fortiori* apply, now that the maximum has been fixed at £1,000 per annum.

One important point remains for me to notice, viz., the claims of the service in the North-Western Provinces to share in the appointments in the Non-Regulation Provinces. In order that a steady and equal flow of promotion should be secured to members of the Civil Service, it was considered necessary by the Supreme Government in 1856 (vide Resolution, Government of India, No. 5450 of October 21st, 1856) that the proportion of covenanted civilians to be employed in the Non-Regulation Provinces should be as nearly as possible maintained at one-half. Owing in a great measure to the disturbances of 1857 the rule then laid down was lost sight of, till the hardships caused gave rise to a memorial from certain members of the service in 1863, praying that the rule might be adhered to. The principle was re-affirmed by the Supreme Government, and the Secretary of State (No. 44 of April 30th, 1864) further declared that it was the desire of the Home Government that the proportion laid down in Lord Dalhousie's Minute should be maintained.

Accordingly, in 1864 and 1865, several members of the Civil Service were appointed to posts in the Central Provinces and in Oudh. The proportion of one-half civilians was never reached, and now it stands nearly thus:—Punjab, 42 per cent; Oudh, 27; Central Provinces, 30; while in the Berars' Commission there is only one civilian. The effect of this has been to aggravate the stoppage of promotion under which the junior members of the service in these provinces are suffering. The cause of the present serious stoppage of promotion must doubtless be to a certain extent looked for elsewhere, and a supply of civilians in the unusual number of Civilians appointed to these Provinces from 1861 to 1863. But in this the committee find only an additional reason for adhering to the rule of 1856. They are aware that this is a matter beyond the province of the Finance Department. But they respectfully trust that, from a general connection with the subject, you will bring it to the attention of those of your colleagues in Council under whom it properly falls.

The junior members of the civil service of these provinces have no wish to urge their own claims or interests to the exclusion of the claims of others. But they form part of a body enrolled for the administration of the country, under guarantees from the Imperial Home Government and the Secretary of State for India. As long as seniority is the rule by which promotion is governed, they must look to a regular succession of substantive vacancies for their advancement which they have a right to expect. Failing this, they must find it in a fair distribution of allowances and equable proportioning of the State administrative appointments. Hence the committee feel no hesitation in urging—though with the utmost respect and deference—that in any changes under contemplation, if the flow of substantive promotion is retarded, an equivalent should be given by re-adjusting officiating allowances, which fall chiefly to the junior members of the service; and by clearing and keeping open the lateral channels of employment which are to be found in the Non-Regulation Provinces. It will be observed that the committee ask for nothing now—no indulgence hitherto declined. They ask merely that in future changes, claims of which the justice has already been acknowledged, should be duly respected; and that rules established by the Government, but now partly in abeyance, should be carried out in their integrity.—I have, Hon'ble Sir, the honour to be, your most obedient servant,

EDWIN T. ATKINSON,
Secretary Central Civilians' Committee.
Allahabad, 11th February 1870.

THE REVIVAL IN LANCASHIRE.

(*Economist*, Feb. 5.)

THE cheerful tone of the news from Lancashire has been very noticeable during the last few weeks. Trade is brisker, production is increased, mills which had long been stopped are again at work; lending men express themselves confidently concerning the future. The change has been comparatively sudden from the depression of last year, but its causes are not far to seek, and some opinion can likewise be formed, we think, on the probability of the improvement continuing.

Before discussing the improvement, however, we should understand whether it is real or not; and of its reality there can be no doubt. The Lancashire manufacturers are experiencing a better demand for their goods, and there is, for the present at least, an abundance of raw material. The facts are best shown by a comparison of prices. Taking the usual comparative statement which we published last week, we find that, as compared with the same week last year, there is a distinct decline in the price of raw cotton, though not a very great one. The comparison is:—

	Price, Jan 27. 1870.		Corresponding week 1869.		Dec.
	s. d.		s. d.		d.
Upland fair ..... per lb	0 11¼	...	1 0	...	¼
Pernambuco fair	1 0	...	1 0½	...	½
——— good fair	1 0½	...	1 0½	...	½

On the other hand there is a perceptible, though again a slight, increase in the price of the manufactured article. The comparison is:—

	Week ending Jan. 27, 1870.		Corresponding week, 1869.		Inc.
	s. d.		s. d.		d.
No. 40 Mule Yarn, fair, 2nd quality ..... per lb	1 3¾	...	1 3	...	¾
No. 30 Water Twist, ditto	1 4½	...	1 3	...	1½
36-in., 66 reed, Printer, 29 yds. 4 lbs 2 oz	6 1½	...	6 1	...	½
27-in., 72 reed, ditto, ditto, 5 lbs 2 oz	8 0	...	7 10½	...	1½
39-in., 60 reed, Gold-End Shirtings, 37½ yards, 8 lbs 4 oz	11 4½	...	11 0	...	4½
40-in., 66 reed, ditto, ditto, 8 lbs 12 oz	12 9	...	12 3	...	6
40-in., 72 reed, ditto, ditto, 9 lbs 5 oz	13 9	...	13 6	...	3
39-in., 44 reed, Red End Long Cloth, 36 yards, 9 lbs	11 3	...	10 7½	...	7½

Nothing more is necessary to show that Lancashire is doing a much more profitable business than it was doing a twelvemonth since. The difference may not seem much, but it is the last fractions of difference between the cost of production and price which make the difference between profit and loss, and the slight apparent change is in reality a great one.

The improvement may be shown in a still more striking manner by comparing the present figures with those of the autumn when the depression was at its worst. The prices of cotton and the manufactured article, according to a table which we find in the last monthly report of Messrs. Ellison and Haywood, have varied as follows since last September:—

	Price at end of Sept. 1869.		Price at end of Dec. 1869.		Price at end of Jan. 1870.		Decrease between September and January.
	d.		d.		d.		d.
Orleans middling.	12¼	...	11 7/8	...	11 3/16	...	1 5/16
Pernambuco fair.	12 5/8	...	12	...	11 7/8	...	¾
							Increase.
Egyptian fair.	12¼	...	12 5/8	...	12¾	...	½
Bowlarah fair.	9 5/8	...	9¾	...	9¾	...	¼

In half the cases there is a considerable decrease, though in others a very slight increase, the comparison of December however, showing in all cases a diminution compared with September. But the prices of the manufactured article have steadily improved as follows:—

	Sept. 1869.		Jan. 1870.		Inc.
	s. d.		s. d.		d.
Yarn—Cop Twist, 32's	1 3	...	1 3¾	...	¾
Weft, 30's best 2nds	1 3¼	...	1 4½	...	1¼
Mule, 40's ditto	1 3¾	...	1 4¾	...	1
Cloth—Grey Reed—34-in Printers, 80, 4 lbs 4 oz...	5 9	...	6 0	...	3
36-in Printers, 66, 5 lbs 4 oz..	7 0	...	7 3	...	3
39-in Shirtings, 56, 7 lbs ...	9 3	...	9 7½	...	4½
39-in Shirtings, 64, 8 lbs 4 oz	10 6	...	10 10½	...	4½

Thus as compared with the same period last year, and as compared with last autumn, Lancashire manufacturers are in a much better position. This advance in the price of their goods, without a corresponding advance, with rather a diminution in the price of the raw material, could not have occurred without a real improvement in the demand of which, from the immediate abundance of the supply of cotton, they obtain the benefit.

What then is the cause of this palpable improvement in Lancashire affairs? How is it,—in the *first* place,—that there is an improved demand for Lancashire manufactures? There is only one answer,—that we are at length beginning to feel the benefit of cheap food and comparatively cheap clothing. The necessaries of life have been dear, and people are poorer; they are again cheap, and prosperity comes back. This general law is familiar enough, but we doubt whether the real reason of it is widely understood, or its full scope appreciated. Yet there is nothing more certain or important in the economy of societies. It is a necessary deduction from the doctrine of the division of labour. As all industries depend upon the exchange of each other's products, you cannot injure one great branch, without injuring the others. First one trade is affected, then another, and a third, till there is no branch of industry wholly free from the depression. The effects again are accumulative. The diminution of employment in one branch not only injures others, but it suffers in turn from their loss—the evil acting and reacting till a comparatively slight cause in appearance produces a formidable result. And these effects are most conspicuous when depression arises through dear food. The great masses of consumers, those who have no reserves and no means of tiding over a difficulty, are at once affected. They have at once less to spend on other things; and slackness in the trades to which they give employment ensues. The difference in their demand may be very little,—it could not perhaps make any figure in statistics;—but, as we have often explained, a very slight change in it upon the trader's profits. It is exactly the reverse with cheap food. The great consuming classes begin to spend more, and the effect tells on every department of trade.

The events of the last three or four years have been peculiarly likely to illustrate this law. All through 1867 and 1868 food was dear, intensifying and continuing the depression which the panic of 1866 may have been begun. Now for a considerable time the price of food has been low, and we are at length experiencing the change. The good harvest in Europe in 1868 was the origin of the improvement, the truth of the law not being altered by the fact that a whole twelvemonth of depression followed. The effect, though really quick, is not coincident with the fall in price; a little time must elapse for the change to be felt, and for people to possess an accumulation; while the price itself only falls gradually. The fall in the present case has been very great. The fact is notorious, but one or two figures to show it may be given. During the week ending January 22 the average prices of wheat for the last four years have been:—

	s.	d.
1867	62	2
1868	72	4
1869	52	4
1870	43	6

The reduction is very nearly 40 per cent. from the price of 1868, and must make a great difference in the spending power of the masses. As the price of clothing, that might not have mattered by itself; but it was an aggravation of the evil, especially as it was the cheapest sort of clothing which was most affected. Compared with what the price has been, cotton manufactures are still dear, but they are lower than in 1867, and much lower than in 1866. Now that the tide has turned, there might have been an improved demand for cotton goods, even at higher prices; but the demand will be all the more vigorous if the price is low. With a low price the demand of the consumer is good for a greater quantity, and that is the important matter in the employment of the mills.

Secondly, however, the manufacturers have received the benefit of the demand on account of the abundance of cotton. A mere rise in the price of the manufactured article is not enough. What has caused the distress in Lancashire is the excessive competition for the raw material, of which speculators have taken advantage. There could be no profit so long as there were more mills open than there was cotton for; but the very keenness of the distress last autumn wrought a change. Production was diminished, and the imports of cotton have increased with the rise in the demand. The comparatively high price at the beginning of the American season has especially had a powerful effect—the receipts to the end of January from America of the last season's crop, viz., 1,729,000 bales, showing an increase of 336,000 bales over the receipts to the same date in 1869, and of 453,000 bales on the same date in 1868. It was not difficult of course to re-open mills under the stimulus of the improved demand, and there is probably now as large a consumption as at the beginning of 1869; but for a time at least the excess of supply over the demand has given the manufacturers a better opportunity than they have enjoyed for many months.

The more difficult question as to the future remains. Will the present prosperity be of long continuance? *One* of the conditions of the improvement may, we think, be counted upon. The improved demand—so far at least as it comes to the home trade is concerned—is not likely to fall off; it will more probably increase. Food will not be dearer for some time, and we are only *beginning* to feel the recovery which that fact must impart to our whole industrial system. Nor will the demand, as is feared, be wholly checked by a rise in price; much higher prices are necessary to bring the American war, without apparent injury to the general prosperity until the bad harvests came. Cheaper cotton manufactures would materially swell the tide of prosperity, but they are not indispensable to it in the sense that cheap food is.

The *second* condition of manufacturing profit—a plentiful supply of cotton—is very obscure. Such a supply cannot certainly be relied on for the present year. The consumption last year in bales of 400 lbs. was 2,347,000; and as a third more was necessary to give full employment to the mills, there ought to be a prospect of that addition, or of 800,000 bales more, this year to make Lancashire quite comfortable. But it is most sanguine do not anticipate so much as this; and so sudden an increase, especially without any new stimulus in prices, is in the highest degree improbable. Possibly it may be said a less increase will suffice—enough to maintain the present consumption of about 50,000 bales per week—that is from 300,000 to 400,000 bales more this year than last. It will be enough it is thought to save the mills in operation from excessive competition for the raw material. We are not so sure of this, the temptation to re-open mills being so great; but assuming it to be true, the chance of the requisite number of bales being received depends on two doubtful contingencies. Practically, as we explained in a recent article, we depend upon America and India for our supplies, as we get five-sixths of the total from them; but there is doubt as to *both* fields. No one can tell with certainty what the last American crop is. The officers of the Agricultural Bureau calculate it at 2,750,000 bales, or 300,000 bales more than the previous year, which is very satisfactory, as we are sure to get the bulk of the difference. Our imports from America again, as we have seen, already are in excess of the amount in the same date last year. But this is not enough for certainty. The motive of price, as well as the forwardness of the crop, would be quite sufficient to account for the imports; and the official figures as to the crop are necessarily based on imperfect data. And if there is mystery about America there is still more about India. According to all accounts there is a larger area under crop than there was the previous season; but the weather has been bad, and there is considerable doubt whether we shall even get the import of last year, though it is also possible we may get a good deal more. Thus, with the American and Indian supplies both doubtful, it would be very rash to feel confidence that Lancashire will fully benefit by the improved demand which has set in.

For the present, however, the condition of things is tolerably satisfactory. The state of doubt favours the working manufacturer. There is enough to keep him going, while competitors are deterred from resuming operations by fear of a short supply, and speculators from locking up the raw material by fear of a full one. One way or other there is a clear interval for quiet and profitable industry.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—A long article in the *Times* of the 26th instant, headed "Ocean Telegraphy," contains the following paragraph:—"Our present telegraphic communication with India has arisen out of the military requirements of the Russian Government. Telegraphic communication with the army of the Caucasus was thought to be essential, and a line was, therefore, constructed from Moscow to Tiflis and Erivan, and was placed under the control of General Luders, the well-known engineer officer and the director of the Russian telegraphic system. General Luders found that this Caucasian telegraph, although it had not been costly to make, was terribly costly to maintain, and it occurred to him that if it could only be extended to India the expense of its maintenance might be placed upon the broad shoulders of British commerce. The necessary negotiations were successfully completed, and a line was constructed by the English from the termination of the Russian one, by way of Teheran and Tabreez to Bushire, and so through the Persian Gulf to Kurrachee. It was agreed that this line should pay a royalty of 40 per cent on its receipts for the privilege of working through the Russian wires and the gross result has been, not only the absolute dependence of Anglo-Indian telegraphy upon a foreign Power, but also that British subjects have paid for the maintenance of the Russian line to the Caucasus, and that the Persian line thus burdened has returned to its British proprietors the modest dividend of 1·3 per cent." On reading the above, I saw at once that the whole case had been misapprehended, and on public grounds I felt it a duty to point out the misprehension. My letter was despatched on the date of the paper giving publicity to the article in question, but up to this time it has remained unnoticed. Will you, therefore, do me the favour of inserting a few words on the subject? Firstly, the line of telegraph constructed in Persia under the superintendence of British officers, and with the consent of the Persian Government, was not intended in any way as an adjunct to the Russian lines, nor was it constructed "from their termination," which had then not even reached the Persian frontier at Julfa. The latter place is, moreover, distant from the Anglo-Persian line at Teheran about 500 miles. That the Anglo-Persian line has since become connected with the Russian system, and that the connecting links have been perfected by Messrs. Siemens, are facts which cannot be otherwise than satisfactory to those who have experienced the irregular working of the Indo-Ottoman lines. Secondly, though not aware of what is meant by payment of a "royalty of forty per cent. for the privilege of working by the Russian lines," I am able to state that the utilisation of the Russian telegraph for Anglo-Indian telegraphic communication has not occasioned the payment by her Majesty's Government of any royalty whatever. Thirdly. So far from the "absolute dependence of Anglo-Indian telegraphy" upon the Russian lines being a fact established by available data, I may mention that out of 2,563 telegrams which have passed to and from India through the Electric and International and Submarine Telegraph offices during the first twenty-four days of this pre-ent January, no less than 2,065 have not entered Russian territory at all. Fourthly, and lastly, there are no "British proprietor" of the Persian line. The officers and establishment paid by her Majesty's Indian Government for working the Persian telegraph constructed under British superintendence, are employed under convention for a certain period, which may be renewed or not, according to circumstances.—I am, &c.

F. J. GOLDSMID, Colonel,
Jan. 31. Chief Director Indo-European Telegraph.

BANKS.

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12 months ..... 6 per cent.
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Bombay, 19th November 1869.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—
(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)
Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

AGENCIES.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.—The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.

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The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

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Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order." E. J. HARDCASTLE,
9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869. Manager.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—
Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).
In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

Edinburgh Branch—37 St. Andrew Square.

BRANCHES IN INDIA.

Calcutta	Agra.	Kurrachee.
Madras.	Bombay.	Lahore.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 15/16 per Rupee.

4	do.	1/11 11/16 "
3	do.	1/11 9/16 "
2	do.	1/11 1/2 "
1	do.	1/11 7/16 "
On demand		1/11 3/8 "
On Scotland		1/11 3/8 "

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe ..... 1/11 3/8 "

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do.	4
Do.	12	do.	5
Do.	24	do.	6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for consignment without charges.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.
Bombay, 3rd January, 1870.

FOR SALE.

TO PRINTERS and Others.—For SALE, a large quantity of French DOUBLE FOOLSCAP PRINTING PAPER, at Rs. 3-4 per Ream.—Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Meadow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, FIVE young RETREIVER DOGS, on Board the Ship BRITISH FLAG, just arrived from Liverpool. Apply on board. JAMES MILLS.

FOR SALE, AT T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON'S, Hummum Street,
A very great choice of WATCHES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS, MUSICAL BOXES, by the best makers.
Repairs in Watches, Clocks and Jewellery undertaken and carefully made. T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON.

FOR SALE, PAINTS and OILS from the Manufactory of Messrs. JOHN MATHEWS & Co., HATTON GARDEN Works.
PAINTS,—White, Green, Black and Chocolate.

Zinc Metallic White.
White Zinc.
White Lead.
Red Lead.
Oxide of Iron.

OILS.—Boiled and Raw Linseed.
Apply to the Agents in Bombay,
14, Meadow Street. OWEN & OKELL.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—
Just landed, two Portable Engines, by Messrs. Clayton and Shuttleworth, Lincoln, with enlarged Fire Boxes for burning wood fuel, and combining all the latest improvements:—

One 8 ditto ditto
One 10 ditto ditto } shipped per Dilharree, and may be
One 12 ditto ditto } expected shortly.

Hand Fire Engines, by Messrs. Shand and Mason, London, with suction and delivery hose complete.

Two High Pressure Horizontal Steam Engines, each 12 horse power nominal, with boilers and mountings complete.

One Portable Steam Crane, complete to lift 5 tons, by J. Taylor & Co., Liverpool.

One 8 H. P. Horizontal Steam Pump, by Messrs. Shand and Mason, London, with boiler and fittings complete.

Also a Treble Action Pump, suitable for deep wells, and may be worked by hand or bullock power.

Double Barrel Lift Pumps, 6 in. bore, and 9 in. stroke, with 24 feet suction and 9 feet delivery pipe.

Galvanised Corrugated Iron Sheets, 6, 7, and 8 feet long, 16, 20, and 24 gauge.

A few Wrought Iron Plate Girders, 33 feet long, 24 inches deep, weighing about 1 cwt. per lineal foot.

Crab Winches, Galvanised Blocks, &c., &c.

Bar and Plate Iron, Cast, Shear and Blister Steel, &c., &c.

Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery.
W. NICOL & Co.
22nd January 1870

INURANCES.

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies against Fire on the usual terms.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

CHURCH of ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.—Established 1840.
Empowered by special Act of Parliament, 4 and 5 Vic., cap. XCII.
Capital One Million Sterling.
Life Assurances of every description granted.
Retiring Provision combined with Life Assurance.
Free Policies issued which can never altogether lapse through non-payment of Premium.
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly, or monthly as desired.
Fines and Forfeitures lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to
Bombay, 18th May, 1869. REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—
Capital £2,000,000 sterling; Funds in hand exceed £1,300,000.

Fire premiums for 1869	.....	£228,314
Do. 1861	.....	292,402
Do. 1863	.....	341,368
Do. 1865	.....	414,733
Do. 1867	.....	460,553
Showing an increase over 1859 of	.....	£232,239

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture both in Bombay and in the Mofussil insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

Life premiums for 1860	.....	£73,150
Do. 1863	.....	105,706
Do. 1864	.....	152,159

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 1st January 1869.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE and LIFE.
HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 (Two Millions).
TRUSTEES.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

CHAIRMAN—Bernard Hall, Esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMEN—William Rind, Esq., Peirce Purcell Roche, Esq.

John Bateson, Esq. — William Hickman, Esq
John Bingham, Esq. — R. W. Kelley, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq. — George B. Kurford, Esq.
T. Ridgway Gibson, Esq. — Peter Maxwell, Esq.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq. — Peter M'Logan, Esq.
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William Forres, Esq. — R. W. J. Strode, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq. — J. B. Thomson, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq. — C. J. Thomas, Esq.

H. C. Tyndsiffe, Esq.
ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER—Thomas Walton Thomson.
BANKERS—The Liverpool Commercial Bank, and the National Provincial Bank of England.
AUDITORS—Messrs. Harwood, Skinner & Son, Accountants.
PHYSICIAN—James Turnbull, M.D., Liverpool; J. E. Pollock, M.D., London; F. S. Stedman, M.D., Bombay.

The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ.
For further information and particulars, and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances, apply to
LAWRENCE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st Jan. 1868. Agents in Bombay

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

RICHARDSON AND ROBSON, SUCCESSORS TO
MESSRS. DIXON AND Co.,
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SMITHS, ENGINEERS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
COTTON PRESSES, GIRDERS, BOILERS, PUMPS, TANKS, IRON GATES AND R